FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Day of Publication of Cape Race.

Arrival of the Edinburg at Glasgow---The Return of the Indian Empire.

RUMORED RECALL OF LORD NAPIER.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE MONTALEMBERT TRIAL.

Cotton Unchanged—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull—Consols 98 1-4@98 3-8.

St. Johns, N. F., Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. Paine, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 24th ult., passed Cape Race at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

Her advices, which are four days later than those by the *Europa, vid* Halifax, reached this port to-day.

The *City of Washington* left Liverpool at noon of the 24th. She had encountered a succession of heavy westerly gales for the last ten days of her passage. She will be due at New-York on Saturday next.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Persia* from New-York on Wednesday the 10th November, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday the 21st.

The screw-steamships *Vigo* from New-York, and *Anglo Saxon* from Quebec, both on the 6th ult., also arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

The steamship *Pacific*, from New-York Nov. 8, *vid* St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 14, arrived at Galway on the 23d.

The screw steamship *Edinburg*, from New-York, arrived at Glasgow on the 23d.

It was reported in England, previous to the sailing of the *City of Washington*, that Lord NAPIER had been recalled from his mission at Washington, and would be succeeded by Mr. LYONS, from Florence.

There was no news of the missing steamer *Indian Empire*. Insurance was being effected upon her at 20 per cent.

The steamship *Ariel* was unable to reach Bremen, owing to ice, and returned to Southampton.

The London *Morning Post*, anti-ministerial, announces the recall of Lord NAPIER, and the promotion of Mr. LYONS, from Florence, to Washington. It says the assigned cause of his recall is, Lord NAPIER'S tendency in favor of the Monroe doctrine. The *Globe*, anti-ministerial, confirms the report, but says that Lord NAPIER will have a European mission, the Government merely making the change in the regular course of diplomatic promotion, being perfectly satisfied with Lord NAPIER'S course.

The overdue ship *Agincourt*, with 70,000 ounces in gold, had arrived from Melbourne.

The *Independance Belge* says that the English Cabinet has notified Holland of its refusal to assume the protectorate of Sarawak.

The trial of MONTALEMBERT was commenced at Paris on the 24th. The Press had been specially forbidden to take notes. The Press is forbidden to discuss religious topics.

The Sardinian Government follows the example of France in storing corn.

Diplomatic relations were expected to be resumed between Prussia and Switzerland.

American agents were said to be persuading Denmark to sell St. Thamas and St. Johns Islands to the United States.

The Calcutta mail, of Oct. 24, had been telegraphed. There was no political news. The Calcutta market was buoyant. Exchange, 2s. ¼d.@2s. 1d.

Hong Kong dates are to Oct. 12. Exchange on London was at 4s. 6d. and 4s. 2¼d.@6s. 4d. Teas were brisk at Foo-Chow.

A hurricane at Swatow had wrecked twenty vessels, none of which however were American.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the three days preceding the departure of the *City of Washington* were 19,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were to speculators, and 2,000 to exporters. Prices were without change from the quotations per *Europa*, the market closing dull.

BREADSTUFFS AND TRADE.—Trade at Manchester was rather quiet, but prices were firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool BREADSTUFFS market was generally dull. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull and quotations nominal—Western Canal, 18s.@20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s.@21s.; Ohio, 22s.@24s. WHEAT was very firm, and the fine qualities had advanced 1d.; Red Western, 4s. 6d.@4s. 3d.; White do., 6s.@6s. 3d.; White Southern, 6s. 6d.@7s. 3d. CORN very dull; Mixed, 28s.; Yellow, 29s.; White, 31s.@32s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision Market was generally dull. BEEF is in but trifling demand, and prices are weak. PORK is dull, but steady. BACON is dull and prices are drooping. LARD is dull, and holders were firmer in their demands, asking 53s. 3d.@54s. TALLOW is steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN was steady at 4s. 3d. for common. ASHES quiet; Pots 30s. 6d.; Pearls 41s. SUGAR closed buoyant. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 41s.

LONDON MARKETS.

The WHEAT market was firm. SUGAR buoyant. COFFEE firm, and Ceylon slightly higher. TEA quiet. RICE firm. TALLOW firm at 51s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Tuesday, the 23d, at 98¼@98¾, for both money and account.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

LONG PASSAGES—STEAMERS DELAYED—THE WASHINGTON AND HERMANN AND THE NICARAGUA ROUTE, ETC.

The steamship *City of Washington* left Liverpool for New-York on the 24th of November, and was considered as due here on the 6th inst. The *Persia* left Liverpool on the 26th of November, and is now twelve days out; she is consequently fully due, making all necessary allowance for stormy weather on the Atlantic. The *Edinburgh* was advertised to leave Glasgow on the 24th ult., but she only arrived out on the 23d, having left this port on the 20th of October, with 28 cabin and 182 steerage passengers. It is expected that the next arrival will bring definite intelligence of the steamer *Indian Empire*, of the Galway line, which was long overdue on the other side.

The continued absence of the steamer *Washington*, which has been daily expected here from San Juan del Norte, is in part accounted for by the intelligence received by the Tehuantepec route from California, which was telegraphed, yesterday, from New-Orleans, announcing that the steamer *Hermann*, which it was expected would call at San Juan del Sur to receive the *Washington's* passengers, was spoken on the 21st November, within one day's sail of San Francisco. The *Hermann* left Panama on the 11th ult., and, of course, must have proceeded directly to San Francisco, as it was announced she had done by the *Illinois'* advices. While this is most unwelcome intelligence for the projectors of the new line *vid* Nicaragua, showing that their worst fears have been realized touching the movements of the *Hermann*, it leaves wholly to conjecture the situation of the steamer *Washington* and her passengers, which left here on the 6th ult. Captain CHURCHILL'S instructions were, upon his arrival at San Juan del Norte, to ascertain whether the *Hermann* was on the opposite side of the Isthmus, before disembarkiug his passengers. If a messenger were sent over for this purpose, it is probable that four or five days were required for him to return. Assuming that the *Washington* reached her destination on this side by the 20th, it would be the 25th before she could move.

Finding that there was no possibility of getting the passengers across the Nicaragua route, it is assumed that they were carried to Aspinwall to try the chances in that direction. Here it would be necessary for them to remain until the arrival of the *Moses Taylor*, which left New-York on the 20th ult., before there would be any opportunity for them to go forward. The latter steamer would reach Aspinwall on or about the 29th of November. During the interim the *Washington's* passengers would be obliged to remain on the steamer. Some arrangement may have been made to send them up by the regular mail steamer, though this is extremely doubtful, owing to the large number of persons who went out by the *Moses Taylor*. As the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, however, have an extra steamer always in reserve at Panama, there is a possibility—a remote one, it is true—that that steamer might have been employed to carry up the *Washington's* passengers. If, on the contrary, every resource should fail, it is assumed by those who understand the nature of his instructions, that Captain CHURCHILL would make the best of a very bad bargain, and bring his passengers back to New-York. Leaving Aspinwall on the 1st of December, the *Washington*, with her disappointed passengers, would be due here on the 10th inst. As disastrous as this state of things would be to the interests of the Company, they express the most resolute determination to push forward their operations for opening the Nicaragua route. Some three hundred are now here, waiting passage on this route. The *Washington* had on board, when she left this port, the following passengers:

In first cabin	26
In second cabin	61
In steerage	186
Total	273

Of these there were about twenty children and young persons. There were only some half-dozen destined for Kingston, Ja., and about the same number for San Juan del Sur. The crew of the *Washington* consisted of 163 persons, all told, making the whole number on board three hundred and seventy-three.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2253. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Complete Returns of the Late Election.

We are enabled this morning to publish a correct list of the principal Municipal officers elected on Tuesday. ROBERT T. HAWS, the Opposition nominee for Comptroller, has a majority, as we stated yesterday, of 13,751 over PURSER, and of 1,835 over both the Democratic candidates. The Governor of the Almshouse elected is Mr. BRUENINGHAUSEN, Republican; and Mr. TOWNSEND, the Tammany nominee, has received the next highest number of votes. In the Board of Aldermen the Democrats have a majority, but in the Councilmen the majority is in favor of the Opposition. A very great majority of the new School Commissioners are in favor of having the Bible in our Public Schools.

THE VOTE FOR COMPTROLLER.

	Comptroller. 1858.	Mayor. 1857.	Decrease. in 1858.
Robert T. Haws, Opposition	31,800	43,216	11,416
Geo. H. Purser, Tam. Dem.	18,049	40,888	10,923
Step'n P. Russel, Anti-Tam.	11,915		
Totals	61,765	84,104	22,339

Haws' majority over Purser, 13,751.
Haws' majority over Purser and Russel, 1,835.

THE VOTE FOR ALMSHOUSE GOVERNOR.

Brueninghausen, Republican	16,888
Townsend, Tammany	15,561
Lynch, Anti-Tammany	14,357
Wagner, American	12,027
Total vote	58,833
Brueninghausen's majority over Townsend	1,327
Brueninghausen's majority over Lynch	2,531
Brueninghausen's majority over Wagner	4,861

THE NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Dist.	Dist.
1. Henry Smith, Rep.	10. *John Lynes*, Rep.
2. *John Clancy*, Dem.	11. Wm. J. Peck, T. D.
3. John T. Henry, T. D.	12. *Frs. J. A. Boole*, Dem.
4. *Thos. Stephens*, Dem.	13. Chas. Wilmot, Opp.
5. John H. Brady, Rep.	14. *John J. Bradley*, Dem.
6. *Michael Tuomy*, Dem.	15. James Owens, Am.
7. George Starr, Rep.	16. *Thos. McSpedon*, Dem.
8. *Thos. W. Adams*, Dem.	17. Henry W. Genet, T. D.
9. R. L. Darragh, Rep.	

Democrats	10
Opposition	7
Democratic majority	3

Members elect in Roman. Those holding over in Italics.

In the First District the contest was a close one between Smith, Republican, and Enright, Anti-Tammany. We have not yet received the figures.

In the Fifth District Brady's election is claimed by a plurality of 1,000 votes.

In the Seventh District George Starr, Republican, has also a plurality of over 1,000 votes.

In the Ninth District Robert L. Darragh has been elected by a small majority.

In the Eleventh District Wm. J. Peck, the Tammany candidate has a majority of 204 votes over Reed, Republican. The former polled 1,633 votes, the latter 1,429. Connolly, Anti-Tammany, received 1,149, and Hall, People's candidate, received 946.

In the Thirteenth District there was a close contest. The votes are not yet thoroughly canvassed.

In the Fifteenth District the election of James Owens, American, is claimed by 200 majority.

In the Seventeenth District there has been a close fight. Genet, however, Tammany Democrat, is the successful candidate.

THE NEW BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Dist.		Dist.	
4—	Geo. P. Bickford, T. D.	6—	Abraham D. Lent, Opp.
	Wm. H. Bulteel, A. T.		W. Launbeer, Jr., Rep.
	Jas. D. Estare, Rep.		George Ross, Rep.
	J. A. Tipper, T. D.		James Ingram, Rep.
	Morgan Jones, T. D.		Charles Shear, Rep.
	James Jones, Opp.		Frank Ottarson, Rep.
5—	Chas. G. Cornell, U. D.	7—	Chas. W. Decker, Opp.
	Benj. T. Rhodes, U. D.		Hamlin Babcock, Opp.
	Thos. G. Hall, Opp.		Daniel Townsend, Rep.
	John F. Egbert, Opp.		Jas. McAdam, Rep.
	John McConnell, T. D.		W. H. Valentine, Opp.
	Samuel Weeks, Rep.		Ira A. Allen, Opp.

Opposition	17
Democrats	7
Opposition majority	10

In the Fourth District, composed of the First to the Seventh and Fourteenth Wards, Morgan Jones, Tammany, received 6,909 votes. The other Democratic candidates polled as follows: A. J. McCarthy, Union, 4,416; J. A. Tipper, Tammany, 5,042; F. C. Gilmore, Anti-Tammany, 4,005; Wm. O'Shea, Anti-Tammany, 3,086; Harris Bogert, Anti-Tammany, 4 002; Wm. H. Bulteel, Anti-Tammany, 4,727; George P. Bickford, 5,894; of the Opposition candidates James D. Estare received 4,576; James Jones, 4,501; J. W. Forbes, 4,027; S. W. Chatterton, 3,106. The remaining candidates polled votes very much below these figures. From the Second, Third, Fifth and Seventh Wards there is still a district from each in which the canvass is incomplete.

In the Fifth District, composed of the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, the following are the votes of the Democratic candidates: Chas. G. Cornell, Union, 4,344; Michael Smith, Tammany, 2,888; Benjamin T. Rhodes, Union, 4,191; Edward Costello, anti-Tammany, 3,339; John McConnell, Tammany, 3,680; John Van Tine, Tammany, 64; Michael Dalton, anti-Tammany, 1,153. The votes for the principal Opposition candidates were: Thomas G. Hall, Union, 3,361; John F. Egbert, Union, 3,868; Wm. E. Duryea, Republican, 3,619; Oliver S. Powell, Republican, 3,921; Andrew Craft, Union, 2,629, and Samuel Weeks, Republican, 3,673. The remaining candidates made no show worth mentioning. Two Districts in the Eleventh Ward, four in the Thirteenth, and seven in the Seventeenth, are still to be heard from.

The returns from the Sixth District are still too incomplete to publish.

In the Seventh Council District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, the Opposition votes are as follows: Decker, 4,547; Babcock, 4,256; Townsend, 4,179; McAdam, 4,105; Valentine, 4,112; Allen, 4,883. The highest Democratic votes are those of Armstrong, (Tammany,) 2,670; and Frear, also Tammany, who polled 2,699. There are two Districts in the Twenty-second Ward, four in the Twenty-first, three in the Twelfth, one in the Nineteenth, and two in the Twentieth Ward, still to hear from.

THE NEW BOARD OF EDUCATION.

W'DS.	MEMBERS ELECT.	HOLDING OVER.
1.	Chas. M. Cay, An. T. D.	John O'Grady, Dem.
2.	Jas. Watson, U. D.	J. A. Timpson, Dem.
3.	R. S. Gould, Opp.	Hugh G. Crozier, Dem.
4.	C. J. Dougherty, T. D.	Thos. Fitzgerald, Dem.
5.	Wm. B. Eager, T. D.	J. M. Tuthill, Opp.
6.	Michael Begg, U. D.	Richary Barry, Dem.
7.	W. D. Andrews, Opp.	Daniel Coger, Opp.
8.	Wm. Tucker, Opp.	Wm. Bloomfield, Opp.
9.	Jas. W. Farr. Rep.	C. E. Gildersleive, Opp.
10.	Joel W. Mason, Opp.	Daniel Slote, Dem.
11.	Chris. Metziger, In. D.	Geo. White, Dem.
12.	R. O. Glover, U. D.	A. V. Williams, Dem.
13.	A. G. Reynolds, Rep.	A. H. Brummel, Opp.
14.	Andrew H. Green, T. D.	Andrew L. Bryne, Dem.
15.	E. C. Benedict, Rep.	Richard Warren, Opp.
16.	Wm. R. Stafford, Opp.	Robert A. Adams, Opp.
17.	Sam. Cantrell, Rep.	James Cushing, Opp.
18.	Wm. Fairman, Opp.	Wm. E. Curtis, Opp.
19.	Terence Farley, U. D.	Hugh McCabe, Dem.
20.	N. J. Waterbury, T. D.	Oliver H. Lee, Opp.
21.	John Davenport, Opp.	Lafayette Ranney, Opp.
22.	Wm. H. Doherty, U. D.	James Mariner, Opp.

Democrats	20
Opposition	24
Democratic majority	4

A very large majority of the Board are in favor of the Bible in Public Schools. Probably not one member would directly oppose it after the late expression of public sentiment.

THE DELAWARE RESERVE.—A rumor is afloat, says the Leavenworth *Herald*, that the Delawares are about to form another treaty, and cede a large portion of their valuable lands to the Government. How it originated we do not know. We understand that a delegation waited upon the chiefs of that tribe for the purpose of seeking information on the subject, and that they were granted permission by those chiefs to go on the Reserve, cut timber and lay foundations. We have this from good authority; and such being the case, we are inclined to believe that something will shortly be done in regard to that Reserve. The Government has been endeavoring to form a treaty with the Delawares for some time, but hitherto without success. The only obstacle was the price, the Indians refusing to accept the offer of the Government. The Delawares now see the necessity of selling the large body of land which is but little benefit to them at present. White men are continually cutting timber and hauling it off to saw-mills along the line. This of course is injuring the land, and unless the Delawares make a treaty soon, large bodies, in some localities, will soon be stripped of all timber, and be of but little value. All efforts to arrest the depredations of the white men have proved unavailing. The event of a new treaty is anxiously looked for by thousands of persons who are desirous of making claims upon this land. All that portion of the Reserve west of the Stranger is already claimed, and squatters' associations have been formed to protect those who have already made claims.

Land Office Frauds.

AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES HEREABOUT—LOCAL AMUSEMENTS AND EXCITEMENTS—SETTLEMENT OF SUPERIOR CITY—A CONTROVERSY, AND SECRETARY M'CLELLAND'S ADJUDICATION OF IT—SECRETARY THOMPSON'S REVERSAL OF THAT JUDGMENT—ITS CONSEQUENCES—LAND-STEALING RAMPANT—INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ENTRY OF SUPERIOR CITY—THE LAND OFFICE REPEALS THE LAW OF THE LAND—A CASE FOR INVESTIGATION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SUPERIOR CITY, Wis., Thursday, Nov. 25.

I am booked here for another Winter, but fortunately with no fear of starvation this time. We have been most successful the last Summer in our Agricultural labors. The clay soil about here has proved marvellously fruitful, and where we expected little or nothing it has turned out huge potatoes that almost dissolve under the steaming process, and open as white as the inside of a cocoa-nut; mammoth turnips, as good as turnips can be; cabbages of enormous size; and cauliflowers, that queen of vegetables, weighing as much as a child a year old. There is no reason to fear for the future of this country, now that we can show such vegetable products, and talk of our gardens as well as of our mines, forests, furs, and fisheries.

We are not without our excitements here, too; though we have no model artists, or theatrical exhibitions, to treat our friends with. But our little city is now in a state of commotion produced by causes which often agitate frontier life, and sometimes reach the great center with their echo or reverberation. The Land Office is the great point of interest to frontier men, and the land law is the only jurisprudence save Lynch law, in which we are particularly interested. And as we have no means of reaching the great Federal legislature, through our local Presses, we are always glad of an opportunity to be heard through the Atlantic organs, which are heard all over the country, and strike a note which the wind takes up and carries not only to San Francisco, but up here to the mouth of the St. Louis River, the hereafter great local point of Pacific and Atlantic intercommunication.

Five or six years ago a few American pioneers—stalwart backwoodsmen, undertook to select a town site out here, and *did* select one in good faith, and with clubs and muskets in hand fought off from their premises a gang of Indians who were claiming to preempt it as "American citizens." The Indians, however, were backed up by a Canadian white man by the name of STINSON, and some of the great speculators who were engaged in another town enterprise alongside here, and this "Indian war" was protracted in the local and general Land Offices some two or three years, when Mr. M'CLELLAND, then Secretary of the Interior, made a final adjudication of all the legal questions involved in the controversy, and sent it back to the Land Office to ascertain and apply the facts to the law as settled, on great deliberation by himself and Mr. CUSHING.

Meanwhile the original settlers and occupants maintained their adverse possession against the Indians and all the world, and expended a good deal of money in erecting buildings and a pier, and in cutting out streets and in laying out their town, and in carrying on their litigation, which was by no means inexpensive. M'CLELLAND'S determination of the law in their favor encouraged them to go on and incur additional expenses; and they parted with divers interests in the town site, some by assignment to persons who advanced money, and some by sale on quit-claim to persons who covenanted to make improvements. They made application to the proper office to enter the site, and nobody objected but the Indians—and the Indians were nowhere. So things stood when the case went back to the General Land Office, and to Mr. Secretary THOMPSON. The worthy Secretary, for some cause altogether unaccountable, adopted the extraordinary (and under the decision of the Supreme Court *illegal*) course of reversing the final judgment of his predecessor *in this very case*, (an exercise of power entirely unheard of in a case of mere private right,) and of rejecting the claim of the original occupants and settlers, though it was not contested, on the ground that it perhaps *might* be contested by somebody who had a better right.

You may well imagine that this decision excited no little astonishment here. All the land stealers looked upon Superior City as vacant ground. They thought the men who selected and settled the town site were outlawed, and had no interests. Some supposed that the Land Office would put the ground up at auction. A chap by by the name of SWEETZER came on here fresh from the General Land Office, and undertook to lay Sioux scrip on the whole site. Another—one JOHN GRANT—made application to preempt a portion of the site—and, what is the most remarkable feature about this business, GRANT was permitted to enter it as a preëmptor, though it was notoriously a selected town site, and in the adverse possession of town claimants half a year before GRANT ever saw it. This outrage created a great excitement for a small place. The Register, Mr. DANIEL SHAW, excuses himself by saying that he was *almost expressly ordered* by HENDRICKS to issue the certificate to GRANT, but this we do not believe in these parts. SHAW is clever, and covers his tracks, but no body here supposes that the Commissioner ever countenanced such a gross violation of a public statute, without a motive. And what motive *could* the Commissioner have?

But, besides these movements, one of the Indians—ROY by name, who was defeated as one of the claimants by preëmption—is now seeking to locate his Chippewa scrip on the town-site, and it is supposed that the same influences which urged him as an American citizen will support his claim as an Indian. A white man by the name of KINGSBURY, encouraged by the disregard of law exhibited by the local office, has made a claim on another part of the town-site. This purports to have originated in the *fourth* year of a litigation between the town claimants and the illegal preëmptors, and is supposed to be stimulated and encouraged by the Register.

Subsequently to his original rejection of the town-site claim, Mr. Secretary THOMPSON issued instructions to permit the entry, and the County Judge made application on the 18th instant, under the law of the United States, May 23, 1844. On this being known, some of the persons heretofore claiming under the original settlers and occupants (who had selected the town and paid all the expenses of the settlement) came together and formed an organization as a city, under a recent law of Wisconsin, the object of which they declare to be to secure to *themselves* a title from the United States to the lots they specially occupy, and to sell the balance to defray *their* expenses in entering and allotting the land! The men whose rights vested under the *absolute* decision of Secretary MCCLELLAND, and who did all that they could do to enter the land, and paid the money for it more than two years ago,—the men whose "respective INTERESTS" the statute of 1841 recognizes and was designed to protect,—these men are all ruled off the course, and the men claiming *under* them have conspired to divide the land and its proceeds among themselves.

Of course these iniquitous and illegal proceedings are all within the reach of the Courts—but they are the legitimate consequence of Mr. JACOB THOMPSON'S repeal of so much of the Preëmption LAW of 1841 as excludes from preëmption those portions of the public lands that have been "*selected* as the site of a city or town." Mr. THOMPSON has overruled all his predecessors, all the Attorneys-General, all the local offices, all the lexicographers, and the English language generally, by deciding solemnly that "selection" does not mean "selection," but means something else—or more particularly nothing at all. *Because*, says he, if adverse "*selection*" excluded a preëmptor, then a preëmptor might be excluded by a false allegation of selection! Was there ever such an *argal* since Dogberry's time? The Secretary has discovered an equally efficient "dispensing power" with that of King JAMES of blessed memory, and one which his brethren in the Cabinet may use very efficiently, if Congress does not look into the subject and fix some limits to it. For now, not only the Secretary, but the Commissioner, and the Register and Receiver, all think that they are at liberty to treat the repeal by the Secretary as an effective nullification of the law of the land.

If Congress would amuse their leisure a little by looking at these land office operations on the verge of civilization, they would strike a *placer* of corruption. Let them open the books and call for the documents, and see what Dr. T. RUSH SPENCER, late Register of the Willow River District, says of his predecessor and successor, Mr. JOHN O. HENNING, and then ascertain by what influences HENNING has been reappointed, and SPENCER transferred to Superior. Let them find out what Receiver DEAN said of Register SHAW, and what Register SHAW said of Receiver DEAN, and why DEAN was dismissed and why SHAW was retained. It will be rare fun for somebody. The country ought to know something about the Land Offices, and such an investigation as this would enlighten the country very materially. I hope it will be made, and that the country will learn how it is that more land has been entered in this district by Indians, foreigners and minors than by qualified preëmptors, and all for the benefit of a few favored speculators.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Commencement of the Waron Senator Douglas—The Admission of Oregon—The Naval Depot in North Carolina—Political Scandal—The Tariff—The President's Mexican Policy, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

Mr. BUCHANAN insists upon the removal of Judge DOUGLAS from the Chairmanship of the Territorial Committee, and the impression to-day, is, that it will be done, and GREEN, of Missouri, promoted to the position. The friends of Mr. DOUGLAS do not object to his removal. It will benefit him, in their impression. It is understood that if the attempt thus to overslaugh DOUGLAS should be persevered in, to-morrow there will be a grand row. Mr. GREEN is himself bitterly opposed to the movement. Gov. BROWN of Mississippi, will denounce it.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, has prepared to report, on the first opportunity, a bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union. There is apparently no opposition to the measure.

Secretary TOUCEY will issue an order to the Board of Examiners to report without further delay on the sites for a Naval Dépôt of Construction in North Carolina. The rich coal and iron mines in Chatham County indicate that as the favorite spot. An attempt will be made to unite with this dépôt the national foundry authorized by Congress.

There is a bit of political scandal afloat, which, if true, is likely to place the President and one of his prominent supporters who has fed liberally at the public crib, in a rather unfortunate predicament before the public. I do not feel justified in stating names until I get the facts more completely in my possession. The statement afloat is that a gentleman, to whose share had fallen a little governmental patronage, on calling for his profits from the party standing between him and the Executive, was informed that several thousand dollars of the sum legally due him had taken wings, *the President having ordered it to be expended in influencing certain State elections!* Mr. BUCHANAN clearly is of opinion that "there's no use of *having* friends if you can't use them."

Mr. BUCHANAN'S friends in the Pennsylvania delegation are very much incensed at Speaker ORR for having determined to make the Hon. HENRY M. PHILLIPS Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, knowing, as he does, that that gentleman dissents from the views of the President upon the Tariff question, which in due course must be referred to that Committee. They think the President ought to have had sufficient influence with an Administration Speaker to secure at least the courtesy of having a Chairmanship representing his peculiar views.

It is evident that the President's views upon foreign policy with respect to Mexico, are to command a very general support among the Administration men. Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, is also irretrievably committed to the President upon this point, for you will remember that in his speech last year against the Walker fillibusters, he declared himself unequivocally in favor of "National *grand* larceny," although hostile to a petty grade of the same offence.

A bill to prohibit Polygamy is pending in the House having been reported during the last session by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont. There is reason to hope that it will be taken up at an early day, when we shall see who are in favor of interfering with the eminently "domestic institution" in the Territory of Utah.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The bill which was introduced by Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, in the House of Representatives, yesterday, to secure the construction of a central Pacific Railroad, provides for branches from two points on the navigable waters of the Missouri River; one opposite to Iowa, and the other opposite to Missouri—the two branches to converge and unite within 200 miles of the Missouri River, and thence run to the navigable waters of the Sacramento. The usual appropriation of the alternate sections within six miles are to be appropriated, and Government is to appropriate to the contractors $12,000 a mile, to be reimbursed to the Government in transportation of mails and military stores. The construction to be offered by the President to the best bidder, as proposed by Senator GWIN'S bill.

This plan starts at the outer rim of our present railroad connections, and terminates on the navigable waters in the centre of California population. It is claimed that it would be equally convenient to Slave and Free States, convenient to the North and South, and convenient for connections with all our Pacific Territories. It would follow the emigrant route up the Platte, through Utah, and be about 1,600 or 1,800 miles long.

The bill was referred to the Select Committee on the subject of the Pacific Railroad, which was revived for the purpose of its consideration.

W. P. KIRKLAND, a planter of Nicaragua, who has just arrived in Washington, is the gentleman on whose authority the Mobile *Register* lately asserted "the Nicaraguan Government would not permit the passengers by the White-Stebbins steamer to pass through the country, and that it determinedly resolved not to allow that company to have the transit." Mr. KIRKLAND, however, in conversation with friends here, says that the statement requires a qualification to the following effect: When the steamer reached Nicaragua, the agent, Mr. CHILDS, called on the Gove nment, when he was informed that he, as an individual merely, might carry the passengers through, but that this could not be done by virtue of the White-Stebbins contract, which the Government of Nicaragua considered imperative, and the alleged ground of non-fulfillment of its conditions; and further, that General JEREZ was in the United States endeavoring to contract with other parties for the exclusive right of the transit, and that in the event of his failure, arrangements would be made to throw open the route to competition, the Government to demand a passenger tax. Mr. KIRKLAND says, and his statement is corroborated by another resident of Nicaragua, that the country is in a wretched and unsettled condition, the people being, in constant fear that General WALKER and his followers are hovering in the neighborhood. The American and British vessels were at all the accessible points to prevent the landing of the fillibusters. No symptoms of outbreak among the natives were manifest, nor was it known there was any party ready to make common cause with the invaders. But few persons from the United States were in that country. Those settling there in good faith are not molested, but those actuated by a contrary motive soon understand their room is better than their company.

Sailing of Fillibusters.

DEPARTURE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY FROM MOBILE—THEY ARE FIRED INTO BY A REVENUE CUTTER.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The schooner *Susan*, Capt. MARCY, sailed from this port yesterday, with 140 passengers and well provisioned, but without a clearance, on pretence of being bound on a coasting voyage. Before reaching Mobile Point, she was overhauled by an armed boat from the cutter *McClelland* and stopped. The passengers on board the *Susan* threatened the cutter men with violence, and refused to allow them to board her. Our Collector is awaiting instructions from the Treasury Department. Much indignation is manifested by the fillibusters and their friends.

The Government spy—WILSON, of Ohio—left the city very suddenly, on discovering on the part of some a disposition to administer to him a coat of tar and feathers.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The schooner *Susan*, with the Nicaragua emigrants, went to sea last night. The cutter *McClelland* fired into her, but no damage was caused. Lieutenant WHITE, of the cutter, remained on board the *Susan* "as a guest."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Quaker City at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The steamer *Quaker City* has arrived here with California dates of the 20th ult., received *vid* the Tehuantepec route. She brings 80 passengers.

Business continued to improve at San Francisco.

Eight ships had arrived there during the fortnight from Atlantic ports. [*Mem.*—Our New-Orleans Correspondent does not give us the name of any of these vessels.—*New-York Rep.*]

The ship *Lucas* from Victoria, bound to San Francisco, has been wrecked on Fabulous Island, and fifteen lives lost. The vessel was a total loss.

The steamer *Golden Age*, which left San Francisco on the 20th ult. for Panama, had $2,250,000 in specie and 300 passengers.

The steamship *Hermann*, from New-York for San Francisco, was spoken on the 21st ult. within one day of port.

The mails hence for San Francisco *vid* Tehuantepec, reached their destination in eighteen days, including a detention of sixty hours at Acapulco.

The Isthmus was in good condition.

Ten thousand letters had been sent from San Francisco by the Overland Mail.

PENN JOHNSTON, tried at San Francisco, for killing his antagonist in a duel, had been acquitted.

The United States frigate *Merrimac* sailed from Honolulu on Oct. 23.

A cargo of ice had arrived at Honolulu from Boston, in good order.

Twenty-seven Arctic whalers had also arrived at Honolulu with 27,000 barrels of oil.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The New-Mexican Mail with Santa Fé dates of the 15th ult., reached Independence on the 5th inst. The news is unimportant. A letter from Mr. YOST, daetd Albuquerque, giving a summary of the Navajo war, closes with the following language: "The cry is for men—volunteers must be called out. I hear no dissenting voice to this anywhere."

Lord Bury at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

A meeting was held here to-day in relation to the proposed Railroad through the provinces. Lord BURY was present. The proceedings were harmonious. Satisfactory speeches were made by the leaders of both parties, and resolutions passed approving Lord BURY'S views. About fifteen hundred persons were present. Lord BURY leaves for Canada *vid* Frederickton on Saturday.

Loss of Steamer Ed. Howard.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The steamer *Ed. Howard*, from New-Orleans for Nashville, sank on Saturday near Gaines' landing. She had a cargo of sugar and coffee. The boat and cargo were valued at $100,000. No lives were lost.

Directors of the New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

At an election for Directors of the New-York Central Railroad to-day, the entire Board of last year was unanimously rechosen, with the exception of CHARLES H. RUSSELL in place of JOHN D. WOLFE.

The Prince Albert Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Dec. 8.

Dispatches left at the Telegraph Office, No. 21 Wall-street, before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, will be forwarded from this port per steamer *Prince Albert* to Europe.

Southern Ocean-Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The screw-steamship *Montgomery*, of CROMWELL'S Line, arrived last night, (the 7th inst.,) having been detained by fog.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Bible in Public Schools.

A special meeting of the Board of Education, was held last evening, Commissioner NIELSON in the Chair. The School officers of the Twenty-second Ward reported bids for furniture for a school-house in 44th street, which, together with an appropriation asked for the purchase of a piano, amounted to over $4,475 75. On the understanding that the piano was intended for the primary department, a motion to strike out the appropriation for the piano was made, but finally adopted.

A motion to appropriate $4,000 for water-heating school No. 10 was referred.

A communication was received from the City Superintendent, complaining that the rules classifying teachers were not observed, was referred.

A communication was received from J. B. Auld, the Mayor's private secretary, transmitting by request of the Mayor a communication from the Fire Wardens, to the effect that Primary School No. 16, East Twenty-fifth-street, was in a dangerous condition, one of the walls having fallen already. The communication was referred.

An application for means to fit up apartments for colored orphan scholars, was referred.

A bouquet man sent in a bill of $36 for flowers furnished to teachers and scholars two years ago. Mr. A. H. GREEN was anxious to know how many bouquets had been furnished; and how many were those known as "cabbage heads." Mr. DAVENPORT would inform the Board that Mr. GREEN was a member of the Committee and contracted for the said bouquets. Mr. GREEN denied it, and Mr. DAVENPORT withdrew the charge. After some further debate the subject was laid on the table.

The matter of the award of the contract for building a new school-house in the Fourth Ward to Messrs. Messrs. Sankey & Brady by the School Officers, came up again, and after having been debated at considerable length, was referred back.

The report of the Committee in relation to the use of the Bible in the Public Schools, which was published in the TIMES a few days ago, to the effect that, while the Committee were of the opinion that the Board had not the power to compel the reading of of the Bible in the schools, its reading should be earnestly recommended, was presented by Mr. BENEDICT.

Mr. MCKEAN desired that the matter should be acted upon immediately, because he had been charged with a good deal of dodging in the matter.

Mr. BENEDICT moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the subject was well understood by every member of the Board, and as he did not believe any advantage would be derived from further discussion, he moved the previous question. But, as there was a desire to discuss it, he withdrew it.

Mr. MCKEAN said he had been talked of a great deal in connection with the matter. Some gentlemen had got up a report in which his name was

Pictures on Broadway.

There are always pictures enough in Broadway for those who have eyes to see them; pictures which few painters take the trouble to put upon their canvas, and fewer *connoisseurs* to enjoy, as they pass in panoramic succession before their eyes; pictures of the varied human life of the Nineteenth Century; comedies of New-York life, pregnant as the wonderful color dramas of HOGARTH; bits of sentiment, as touching as EDWARD FREER ever imagined—quaint, stirring, saddening—a kaleidoscopic succession of appeals through the eye to all that feels, judges and enjoys within us.

But it is not of these pictures that we are now thinking. These will never make themselves felt till some artist shall arise bold enough to attempt and vigorous enough to achieve their apotheosis in art. We remember now no such thing as an effort in this direction save some clever pencil sketches of Broadway scenes by Mr. HOPPIN, one of which "made a success" at our Exhibition two years ago. Perhaps something may come of this good beginning before next May, but it has not yet appeared. Meanwhile, let us see what our print-shops have to show us.

Mr. SCHAUS, to whom Art in this City is under divers obligations, lent his rooms awhile to the owner of a noble picture claiming to come from the easel of PETER PAUL RUBENS. What number of the works attributed to him PETER PAUL RUBENS did really paint, it would not be easy to say. Their name is legion; but the man was a miracle of force, and doubtless carried the patience of genius, with its velocity, in that strong forearm and broad brow of his. His own portraits of himself may stand as types of combined physical and mental energy. As a draughtsman the modern critics *pooh-pooh* him; but he drew with his brush, if we may be pardoned the phrase, and there is a certain truth of form in his marvelous coloring which it were wiser for his critics to study than to carp at. All his finest works, too, bear the evidence of extreme rapidity of handling, not, be it understood, in any bungling or triviality of treatment, but in the purity and precision of tone which they exhibit. Wherever he hesitated and went back over his canvas, as in the draperies of his famous "War and Peace," in the British Gallery, the traces of his uncertainty are plain in the thickness and muddiness of the tints. That a painter of the power which RUBENS wielded should have achieved three or four times the extent of work which another man, of equal genius, but less *sap*, as the French would say, might have mastered, is easily credible. And we are not bound to suppose that his army of scholars did really execute any great proportion of the famous pictures which, in all the finest galleries of Europe, hold up PETER PAUL RUBENS to the mingled delight and despair of all who affect the palette and the brush. The master's own touch in the treatment of carnations is unmistakeable—the pellucid pearl-grays of his shadows upon flesh are his own, and no one's else. His warm love of flesh and blood was a passion which his scholars may well have partaken, but his power of reproducing its richest combinations was a gift of genius not to be communicated.

In the conception of the picture which has just left Mr. SCHAUS' rooms, to find, if it may, somewhere else, a purchaser willing to invest $18,000 in its fame and its beauty, there is nothing inconsistent with the claims which are made for it. In the whole range of RUBENS' works, we remember but one, the "Mother and Child in the garland of Roses," at Munich, which can be called truly religious and refined in character. His Holy Families and Madonnas are, in general, the most prosperous and burgomasterish of beings; creatures by no means

"Too wise or good,
For human nature's daily food"—

of the earth, earthy, and prophesying more of cakes and ale than of fasts, penance and repentance. Such was the "Magdalen" put before us by Mr. SCHAUS—a disheveled, tearful, well-developed, well-dressed young lady, of a good Flemish family, who has either been detected in some unpardonable impropriety, or forbidden to join some very attractive party. But such as she is, she is painted with wonderful power and skill. A figure in the background of a sort of shadowy duenna, and a bit of broken-China sky, are less commendable, and seem to have been either left unfinished in the original picture, or to have been cruelly dealt with by some merciless "restorer." Unequal as the execution is, however, of this fine canvas, it well deserves study, and we should regret that it has left our City, if it were of the slightest use to indulge that feeling.

We shall not be called upon, we hope, to think of indulging it in regard to another picture which we found sitting modestly by the side of the great Flemish splendor. This was a charming little cabinet picture by GUILLEMIN—the subject, a miser, a provincial miser too, you see he is, one of those Grandets of the lowest order whom BALZAC alone could have painted in words; the treatment exquisite in simplicity, fidelity finish and feeling. Our art-loving public had already made acquaintance with this fine artist, in the Belmont Gallery; they will delight to renew that acquaintance in this little masterpiece. Mr. GAMBART to whom we owe our French Exhibition of last year, has sent this picture with some others from the best French easels to Mr. SCHAUS. We ought to take care that Mr. SCHAUS is not allowed to send them back to Mr. GAMBART.

All our efforts, we suppose, would fail to retain that other and larger French picture, in which our ladies have been taking so much pleasure at GOUPIL's. WINTERHALTER's "Empress with her Ladies of Honor" belongs to Europe and not to America, and as one of its ornaments was carried away from an American family, we must reconcile ourselves to parting with the whole group. Clever the painting certainly is—the grouping well managed. WINTERHALTER has a passion for groupings. His first success—"The Party of the Decameron," and his best picture—"Florinda,"—are groupings both, and of both we find *souvenirs* in this tableau of the Court of Compiègne. An astute flatterer he is too, this painter of princesses. When you look at these lovely ladies, these stars about their moon, it never occurs to you to observe that Nature, in heaping her gifts upon the head of the fair EUGENIE forgot to support with one hand the beauteous lady's rounded chin. In other, less courtly, words, you are not aware of the fact that the face of the Empress is a trifle longer than comports with absolute perfection. This conformation, which the old physiognomists tell us "prognosticates misfortune," has too much to do with the character of the Empress' face to be softened away. WINTERHALTER has therefore sacrificed the stars to the moon, and added just a thought to the length of the sweet faces of all these charming Countesses, and Marchionesses, these Princesses of the bouquet and the hunting-button.

No such liberties was Mr. BAKER called upon to take with the models who gave him his types for his picture of the "Roman Corso," of which Messrs. STEVENS & WILLIAMS exhibit to us both the original and the fine etching now in progress. The picture is effective, certainly, though still crude in tone and very unequal in color. The group on the extreme right, however, of a picturesque peasant managing a fiery, maddened brute of a horse is fine—one of the best bits of life and movement that we have seen for some time. The drawing is masterly, nor do we limit this praise to this group. The whole scene, too, is animated, and gives one a very just idea of that uproar of horses and men and spurs and fireworks, of brute fury and human frenzy, with which the Carnival race of the Corso concludes. Nor should our readers forget that in going to see this interesting picture they will have the opportunity of seeing also what that most valuable invention, *chromo-lithography*, has been able to make of CHURCH's noble painting of "Niagara." Of this work and of other specimens of the "minor arts" we shall take another and early occasion to speak.

Meantime let us take a look at the leading PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENTS of Broadway. All the world knows that "in the good old times when GEORGE the Third was King," and for a long time afterwards, the taking of a portrait was a serious matter, as much for the party taking as for the party taken. There never was an elderly lady, for example, who desired to live on canvas after she should have died in the natural way, but family consultations had to be held to resolve the important question,—who should be the artist? This point having been settled, a deputation had to wait on the selected Portrait Painter to inquire when his engagements would permit him to "take" the old lady, and to arrange the periods for the several sittings. These, too, were most solemn occasions. The same dress must be worn at every visit to the studio—the same jewelry must be put on—and, harder this than all, the same expression of countenance must be assumed. If twenty thousand twinges of the gout were tearing like twenty thousand tigers at the old lady's great toe, the old lady must still wear the same smile at the last sitting which she wore at the first;—and properly, too,—the gout was clearly no fault of the artist. The sittings having extended over a period of six or eight weeks, the old lady was at last relieved from the trouble of coming any more until after three or four months, at the end of which time, on the receipt of a manifesto from the artist, the family party again organized,—this time at the studio,—to pass judgment upon the portrait. Then came the artist's turn. If he had made the old lady suffer the torture of smiling by the hour, in spite of herself,—never mind; the hour of her revenge was come. The critics were in conclave. Even the old lady in the flesh could now pass judgment on the old lady on the canvas. Everybody had something to say against the picture, and each critic took his own department with which to find fault. Perhaps two o three would, metaphorically, take hold of the nose—another would be down on the mouth—the next would tackle the chin—still another would take to pieces the eyebrows,—and all who had any eye to a place in the old lady's will would declare that the picture made her look older than she was. If the artist was a great man, these remarks would be made, comparatively speaking, *sotto voce*, and he would not care much about them. But if he were only "a rising man,"—poor fellow! He would probably argue the point feebly over every feature, but would, nevertheless, end by pretending to agree "to some extent" with every member of the company, and by promising to retouch the objectionable features. If he were a wise man, he kept it three or four months longer in his studio without touching it, and sent it home, when the family circle being again congregated, each member of it would congratulate himself on his having made that fortunate suggestion, the likeness being now a speaking one. A portrait, by the way, is "a speaking one" when it looks as though it would speak if it could—if it cannot it is, nevertheless, a speaking likeness—*lucus a non*. When, on the other hand, the artist was a fool,—speaking after the manner of the profane,—he would adopt the various suggestions of the family, and, as a matter of course, he spoilt the picture.

The same rule precisely applied to the miniature portraits on ivory after the LA CREEVY manner, in which the artists literally threw themselves at the complexion of their subjects, and made everybody crimson about the cheeks and light pink over all the rest of the face. We knew an India merchant once who was painted in this way. The old fellow was as yellow as a double eagle of the most recent coinage, but the lady artist looked upon him literally in another light, and painted him with a good deal of vermillion. The old chap liked it.

Then there came into vogue another branch of art which was extremely popular, because it was cheap. Artists—of course they were "artists"—came from England, inoculated some thousand or two Yankees, and in a brief space of time the United States were flooded by gentlemen armed with black paper and scissors, who cut out your profile, beginning with the hair of your head and ending with the heels of your boots, at rates varying from one dollar—at which, if we remember rightly, they commenced—down to one shilling at which they left off, when persons who had lost their arms undertaking to cut profiles with their toes, the art became degraded into a show and was ultimately abandoned. We sometimes see even at this day, in various parts of the interior, some of these black paper profiles in ebony frames. They have the advantage of serving through long generations, since one of them will resemble the last scion of the family about as well as it did the original individual who was so verdant as to pay for it.

In our day, however, we have acted on the principle of MOLIERE's doctor, who studied HIPPOCRATES' chapter on hearts, "*Nous avons changé tout cela.*" When we want a portrait taken in this age of JEFFERSON DAVIS, we go, like old Peruvians, to the Temple of the Sun. We brush our hair, sit down in a chair of state—with or without a couple of knobs like petrified oysters behind the head to hold it in position,—call up a smirk, look into the muzzle of a camera obscura, taking care not to wink, and in a matter of twenty seconds they have us and can reproduce us a million times if they please or if we choose to pay for it. Complaints as to the correctness of the likeness, if made at all, must be made to a Great Body who would care nothing about them. The sun is the artist, and you can get no redress in that quarter.

Photography, or the art of "writing by light," cannot be called a new discovery. The fact that objects could be copied, by means of rays of light, on metal chemically prepared, was known long before the present century. Nothing practical, however, resulted from this knowledge until the year 1802, when WEDGWOOD & DAVY, two Englishmen, applied it to artistic purposes. But even their efforts were unproductive of more than an initiation into the first of a series of mysteries which it was left to DAGUERRE, TALBOT, ARCHER and others of a later day to comprehend and take practical advantage of. All sorts of "types" have since been introduced, from the Daguerreotype, which was the first, to the Ivorytype, which is the latest.

This art of writing by light, which is a very different thing from light writing, is now one of the great features without which the "elephant" of our City would not be at all complete. There are, at the smallest estimate, two hundred "galleries" so called in Broadway, the Bowery and the several avenues—where, on an average, about 50 pictures are daily taken at prices varying from 25 cents up to $750 each. These employ Daguerreotype materials of domestic manufacture to an amount which we have found it impossible to estimate clearly, but which is on all hands agreed to be over $2,000,000 per annum—besides the cost of Photographic paper and certain chemicals which are imported from England and France.

Of course, at some of the minor galleries, where excellence is not so much of a consideration as cheapness, the pictures are less remarkable for beauty than for a certain glassiness of eye, and pitch-and-tarriness of expression, which mar their effect in an artistic point of view, though they may be bearable under pecuniary considerations. But, in the best galleries of this City photographic portraits have been produced that have not been equaled in Europe. European photographers attribute this fact to our climate.

The prevalence of "blue light" is the theme of their most elaborate theories. But so far as photographic excellence depends upon atmospheric influences, the palm must be given to India, where pictures have been produced of yet unapproached intensity in the effects of light and shade.

Photography has become so great an institution in this City that it builds "marble halls" for itself. GURNEY has just opened, at No. 707 Broadway, a sort of Photographic palace which he has erected for the purposes of his business, and with a special view to its requirements. Discarding the practice of sending customers up three or four flights of stairs to an operating room which the sun can get at, he receives them in the ground-floor—shows them his pictures, cases, and so forth, takes their orders and passes them forward to his main gallery, on the floor above, from which they enter upon a ladies' dressing-room on one side, and an operating room on the other. This latter apartment is provided with side-lights and roof-lights, so that in the event of his having a customer more "wrinkly" than usual—in which case the roof-lights are insufficient—GURNEY usually smoothes down the creases with the side light, and somewhat rejuvenates him by the process. When the operating rooms below are full, which would seem to be a common occurrence at this establishment, there are other on the next floor, which are, however, mainly devoted to the artists, who are there, in great force, to finish the photographs. These are taken of all sizes, from the "locket minature" to the "life"—sometimes containing only the face, at others, giving the bust also, and not uncommonly the whole form, of the size of life. These last pictures are very costly, but they are also very beautiful. They are characterized by all the delicacy of tint and shade which distinguish the oil-painting, since indeed they undergo in all respects the same operations, save as regards the features portrayed, which are taken by the sun, and therefore must perforce be as correctly delineated as they would be in a mirror—and much more so than they are likely to be when drawn by the hand. This remark applies equally to the smaller sizes, and to those which are colored in *aquarelle* or in *pastel*. Mr. GURNEY exhibits in his main gallery, with becoming pride, the medal awarded to him by the French *Palais d'Industrie* for the best picture there exhibited in 1855,—the great silver pitcher called the "Anthony Prize," which he obtained here on similar grounds,—and several medals awarded to him by the American Institute.

Of the various "types" which are more or less advertised, GURNEY confines his operations to the Daguerreotype and the Photograph. He objects to the Ambrotype on the ground that it is not durable, which is another proof of the way in which even Doctors will disagree, since BRADY declares the Ambrotype to be the most durable picture made. The Hallotype is made at GURNEY's when ordered, but is not a favorite with him. The differences between these kinds of work are that the Photograph is thrown on the canvas or paper and afterwards colored;—the Hallotype is colored by transparent painting put on from behind;—and the Ambrotype is taken on one piece of glass and covered by another, the atmosphere being excluded by a balsamic cement, which secures the surfaces to each other.

GURNEY's rooms are not only the most easily accessible in the City, but are handsome and pleasant by reason of the much light which, in the construction of the building, he has taken care to provide for. He has added to the long array of pictures in his own line of art which grace his walls, a row of oil-paintings by various native masters. He does this ostensibly by way of adding to the other attractions of his gallery, but our opinion is that the artful fellow has hung the oil-paintings up to show, by contrast, the superiority of the Photographic article. Nevertheless, there are, among some very poor productions and some other very fair ones, a rural water scene by WILLIAMS, of Philadelphia, and two marine pictures by LANE, of Boston, which it is good to go to GURNEY's and see.

BRADY also has some admirable photographic pictures in his Galleries, of which, like GURNEY, he has two on Broadway, and if he has not quite such elegant or commodious rooms in his up-town quarters as GURNEY has in his, there is quite as much in his gallery at the corner of Bleecker-street and Broad y and at his "down-town" establishment, where he keeps his principal collection of splendid portraits, to amuse you, and quite as polite persons to talk to you as there are at GURNEY's, which is saying a great deal. There is a delicacy of work about some of BRADY's miniatures which is as peculiar in its way as the bold and powerful finish of GURNEY's larger photographs is in that branch of the art. At BRADY's, the last new invention, called the "Ivorytype," which is said to surpass everything in the way of writing by light that has yet been effected, has just come out.

There is no place in New-York where one can better amuse himself than at either of these Galleries—BRADY's is full of pictures of historical characters and pretty women—GURNEY's is equally well furnished in both particulars, and either place will give a better idea than perhaps any of our readers now have of the immense progress which has been made during the past ten years in the art to which these Galleries are devoted.

FROM UTAH.

Affairs of the Territory—Crime and Miscellaneous Movements—The Church Charter, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1858.

The United States District Court for this district, Judge SINCLAIR presiding, met on Monday last, but, in consequence of the absence of the United States District-Attorney, was again adjourned until the 15th inst. Mr. D. A. BURR was appointed Clerk of the Court, in the place of Mr. SAMUEL GILBERT, who has resigned.

On last Friday night a man was shot through the leg by a private policeman in the employ of MILLER, RUSSELL & Co., he having caught him stealing from some wagons back of the store.

On Saturday morning, a desperate attempt was made by some villain to murder a young man who kept a beer shanty on the road from here to Camp Floyd. It appears that there was a quarrel between the parties about the sale of a pistol, when the stranger, who had passed the night in the shanty, shot the young man twice, once through the neck and once through his side. He is not expected to recover. The murderer has not been discovered.

We fear that there will be many villainous deeds committed in the Territory during the coming Winter by some of the large number of teamsters who have been crowding in all Summer with the freight trains from the East. These men are generally of the lowest order of that class of men who constitute the deck hands and boatmen on the Western waters, and who crowd about the "levees" of our Western cities, and bad as you find them there, a trip across the plains does not tend to improve their character. We hope that the majority of them will succeed in making their way back to the States from this Territory this Fall; if they do not, they will certainly create difficulties, and it will take much firmness, if not rigor, on the part of our officers to hold them in check.

We learn from gentlemen who have just arrived from the North, that the Ute Indians who were driven off their Reserve, detailed to you in former letters, made an unsuccessful attempt to incite the Snakes to unite with them in a general war against the whites. In consequence of this refusal on the part of the Snakes to combine with them, the Utes have now declared war upon the Snakes.

We hail with joy the appearance this week of KIRK ANDERSON'S new "Gentile" paper, the *Valley-Tan*. The first number was published last evening, although the press, type, &c., only arrived in the city last Saturday.

This newspaper, the want of which has been so much felt in this Territory, is destined shortly to make its mark on the destinies of this inland basin. The first number presents a very neat appearance, and is of a suitable size. It will hereafter be published regularly every Friday morning. Notwithstanding it is published on what is considered by many an unlucky day, we doubt not that it will be anything but unlucky in its career; certainly no newspaper ever commenced with more fervent prayers for its success.

The new city about to be built by "Gentile" enterprise at the mouth of Provo Cañon, has been named Brown City, as a compliment to Postmaster-General BROWN, whose efforts to develop the resources of this western country are deserving of much praise.

We noticed, last Sunday, several persons walking with bundles under their arms towards the Endowment House. They were about to renew their endowments,—those mystic rites of Mormonism which, if we are allowed to believe the statements of numerous apostates from the faith, rival in obscenity, blasphemy and sedition those of any of the barbarous nations of the world.

Judge CRADLEBAUGH, of Ohio, arrived here on Thursday afternoon. He was in excellent health, but had his fingers severely frost-bitten from exposure in the mountains east of the city. He will immediately enter upon the discharge of his duties as Judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial District, which embraces all the Southern portion of the territory, including Camp Floyd in Cedar Valley.

ALEXANDER WILSON, Esq., the United States District-Attorney for this Territory, arrived yesterday evening, accompanied by his wife. He will find much to occupy his attention, and will have arduous duties to perform.

As Congress is about to meet, we wish to call the attention of our legislators to two important things in connection with the affairs of this Territory, which demand their immediate consideration, and upon which we would urge their speedy action, viz.: the expediency of a repeal of the Church Charter in this Territory, and an increase of the salaries of the officers of the Government in the Territory.

An examination of the charter granted to the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints" by the Legislature, will prove it to be a most oppressive burden upon the tax-payers of the Territory, and a monopoly most prejudicial to its best interests; by a clause in its charter, all Church property is exempt from taxation; and, as the Church owns at least one-third of all the property in the Territory, and by far the most valuable third, the burden of taxes is thrown upon the poor masses. The following is a copy of this charter, as it appears upon the statute book of the Territory:

AN ORDINANCE incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the General Assembly of the State of Deseret: That all that portion of the inhabitants of the said State, who now are, or hereafter may become residents therein, and who are known and distinguished as "the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," are hereby incorporated, constituted, made and declared, a body corporate, with perpetual succession, under the original name and style of "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," as now organized, with full power and authority to sue and be sued, defend and be defended, in all Courts of law or equity in this State, to establish order and regulate worship, and hold and occupy real and personal estate, and have and use a seal, which they may alter at pleasure.

SEC. 2. And be it further ordained, that said body or Church, as a religious society, may, at a general or special conference, elect one "Trustee in Trust," and not to exceed twelve Assistant Trustees, to receive, hold, buy, sell, manage, use and control, the real and personal property of said Church, which said property shall be free from taxation; which Trustee and assistant Trustees, when elected or appointed, shall give bonds, with approved security, in whatever sum the said Conference may deem sufficient for the faithful performance of their several duties; which said bonds, when approved, shall be filed in the General Church Recorder's office, at the seat of General Church business, when said bonds are approved by said Conference; and said Trustee and Assistant Trustees shall continue in office during the pleasure of said Church; and there shall also be made by the Clerk of the Conference of said Church a certificate of such election or appointment of said Trustee and Assistant Trustees, which shall be recorded in the General Church Recorder's office, at the seat of General Church business; and when said bonds are filed, and said certificates recorded, said Trustee or Assistant Trustees may receive property, real or personal, by gift donation, bequest, or in any manner not incompatible with the principles of righteousness, or the rules of justice; inasmuch as the same shall be used, managed or disposed of for the benefit, improvement, erection of houses for public worship and instruction and the well being of said Church.

SEC. 3. And be it further ordained, that as said Church holds the constitutional and original right, in common with all civil and religious communities, "to worship God according to the dictates of conscience," to reverence communion agreeably to the principles of truth, and to solemnize marriage compatible with the revelations of Jesus Christ; for the security and the enjoyment of all blessings and privileges, embodied in the religion of Jesus Christ free to all; it is also declared, that said Church does, and shall possess and enjoy continually, the power and authority in and of itself, to originate, make, pass and establish rules, regulations, ordinances, laws, customs, and criterions, for the good order, safety, government, conveniences, comfort and control of said Church, and for the punishment or forgiveness of all offences, relative to fellowship, according to Church covenants; that the pursuit of bliss and the enjoyment of life in every capacity of public association and domestic happiness, temporal expansion or spiritual increase upon the earth, may not legally be questioned; provided, however, that each and every act, or practice so established, or adopted for law, or custom, shall relate to solemnities, sacraments, ceremonies, consecrations, endowments, tithings, marriages, fellowship or the religious duties of man to his Maker, inasmuch as the doctrines, principles, practices or performances, support virtue, and increase morality, and are not inconsistent with or repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, or of this State, and are founded in the revelations of the Lord.

SEC. 4. And be it further ordained, that said Church shall keep, at every full organized branch or stake, a registry of marriages, births and deaths; free for the inspection of all members, and for their benefit.

SEC. 5. And be it further ordained, that the Presidency of said Church shall fill all vacancies of the Assistant Trustees, necessary to be filled, until superseded by the Conference of said Church.

SEC. 6. Be it further ordained, that no Assistant Trustee or Trustees shall transact business in relation to buying, selling, or otherwise disposing of Church property; without the consent or approval of the Trustees in trust of said Church.

Approved, Feb. 8, 1851.

In regard to the salaries of the United States Officials here, we may state that they are not near so large as those of persons holding similar offices in California, whilst prices here are twice as large for everything as they are in California.

A. B. C.

Trial for Conspiracy in Philadelphia—Pennsylvania Bank.

The trial of THOMAS ALLIBONE and THOMAS A. NEWHALL, charged with conspiring to defraud the stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania, was commenced in Philadelphia, Nov. 30, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, before Judge THOMPSON. The defendants demanded separate trials, but the Court refused. The prosecution is conducted by District-Attorney LOUGHEAD; the counsel for defence are the Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH, Mr. THAYER and others. The District Attorney opened the case for the Commonwealth in a speech of three hours, stating the grounds of the indictment as follows:

The bill charges THOMAS ALLIBONE, late of the county of Philadelphia, and President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and THOMAS A. NEWHALL, late a Director in the same institution, with the offence of conspiracy. In two counts of the bill the defendants are charged, as President and Director, with conspiring to defraud the Bank, and a number of what are called overt acts are laid in these two counts.

About the year 1853, the venerable gentleman who had for a number of years been acting as the President of this Bank retired from his position, and it was then that one of these defendants, now on his trial, was elected to fill that highly responsible post, at a time when the Bank was in a flourishing condition. At this time Mr. NEWHALL was a Director in this institution, and it is believed that he was active and mainly instrumental in promoting the election of Mr. ALLIBONE to the Presidency.

Mr. LOUGHEAD referred to the state in which the fire-proof was found by the stockholders after it had been represented by Mr. ALLIBONE to contain assets to the amount of a million of dollars. No assets of value were found at all. The stockholders found it a hopeless task to understand the affairs of the bank, and the Governor appointed a Commissioner, who also found it nearly impossible to arrive at any conclusion as to the whereabouts of the assets of the bank. Three sworn appraisers have valued the remaining assets at $152,000. The book in which the "transient discount account" is kept, was referred to by Mr. LOUGHEAD, as showing a deficit of $425,000. This book is under the control of the President or acting President alone. The deficit has been made up in part, and it now stands $301,000.

Testimony was taken on the second day of the trial. The principal evidence, so far, develops the following facts:

John H. Haverstick, a clerk in the Bank, testified to the minute book, which was offered in evidence. The defence objecting to its reception, George Philler, Jr., son of the cashier, was called, who swore to having copied the minutes in the book, but said that he was not present at the meetings of the Board which they reported. His father took the minutes and he copied them. His father was not in Court, being sick, and the Court ruled out the reception of the minute book as evidence. The testimony of George Philler, Jr., then proceeded. He said that on various occasions Newhall had acted as President of the Bank. He was proceeding to narrate a conversation he had with Newhall, about a $10,000, which was ruled out by the Court, because Allibone was not present at it.

Alfred Cox, the foreign note clerk, testified to various bills of exchange, for large sums, granted to Newhall, by Allibone's order. One of these was for $82,733; a second for $53,655 53; a third for $99,799 26; a fourth for $29,666 60, and a fifth for $240,000. For all these, credit was given by the Bank to Newhall, by Allibone's order. The first of these transactions was on the 6th of July, and the last on the 15th of September—the others covering the intervening time. The largest of these bills of exchange was produced, identified, and shown to the Jury.

On the third day (Dec. 2) ALLEN C. MITCHENER, late Receiving Teller of the bank, testified:

I had current funds in my hands on or about the 5th or 6th of September; these funds were received in payment of discounted notes, and notes and drafts deposited for collection; I couldn't say whether Mr. Allibone or Newhall came to me and took part of the current funds; on the 5th of October, 1857, Mr. Allibone handed me a check of Mr. Newhall's for $6,000, for which he received current funds; Mr. Allibone came to me and demanded the money for this check, which was dated 5th of October; all the money received into the bank came through my hands; when this check was presented, I objected to its payment, on the ground that the officers of the bank, as well as myself, had stated to those who had deposited notes for collection, that current funds only would be received in payment, and that they would be paid in the same kind of funds; Mr. Allibone said he must have the money, and said it would be returned in current funds; up to the day I left the bank, current funds were never paid for this amount; on the same day, Mr. Newhall's check for $7,310 63 was presented and paid; I think Mr. Allibone presented it; I had no conversation in reference to this note; I cannot tell how much current funds I had; I do not recollect seeing Mr. Newhall on that day, but he was very constant in his attendance at the bank every day; I think that I mentioned the subject of these checks to Mr. Newhall, I am not positive; neither of these checks was redeemed up to the time I left the bank.

Mr. Haverstick was recalled, and his testimony was as follows: I have checks of March, 1857, drawn by Mr. Newhall, and charged to the transient account; this transient account is entirely under the control of the President, no clerk having any knowledge of the same; the President draws checks and they are charged in this account, and the credits were made up of the sums paid in on the notes given; there was no amount set apart for this account; it was unlimited; I do not think the Directors knew the existence of this account. [Four checks were produced, one drawn March 12, 1857, for $20,000; one March 14, for $27,225; one March 20, for $20,000; one March 21, for $20,000, and one March 25, for $45,150 56. All were drawn by "T. A. NEWHALL, President *pro tem.*"]

Mr. WHARTON objected to the reception of these cheeks as evidence. They were, he said, nothing but checks drawn by Mr. NEWHALL, as President *pro tem.*, when he was appointed in strict accordance with the charter, and if he acted improperly, he was personally responsible. Objection sustained.

On the fourth day of the trial (Dec. 3) the testimony was exceedingly voluminous. Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS a Director, testified that he knew of no authority given by the Board to Mr. NEWHALL to sell bills of exchange on credit. This witness was questioned on the "transient account" matter, and gave evidence, as follows: "I did not know of a large fund under the name of transient discount; I knew that the President had loaned money after the Board had sat; I never examined the books containing the transient discount account after the Bank had failed; *there was no official knowledge in the Board of such an account as the transient discount;* I did not know that the President had loaned money between Boards by any official report; I was not consulted by the President as to loans, except they came before the Board; I did not know officially that there was a large account called the temporary loan account, against which the President was drawing; I did not know *at all* that there were large checks drawn against the temporary loan account; it was without my knowledge entirely." On cross-examination, witness said that, so far as he was aware, there was no concealment as to these accounts. A proposition having been made to produce the book known as the "State of the Bank" in evidence, counsel for defence objected, and a lively argument ensued. The Court (Judge THOMPSON) admitted the evidence, observing that if Mr. Allibone, acting as President of the Bank, went beyond the rules of the Bank, and committed a fraud, and if he at intervals appointed Mr. Newhall in his place, and if Mr. Newhall did the same thing, it would be evidence from which the jury might infer a connection, a combination. The question of combination or conspiracy is not to be decided on by the Court; it is not a question of law; it is a question of fact; the evidence must tend to prove it, and the jury are to determine upon the weight of that evidence when it is before them. Now, anything which does not tend to prove such a conspiracy, the Court, of course is bound to overrule; but where it has a tendency to prove a fraud on the part of Mr. Allibone, and is accompanied by a declaration on the part of the District-Attorney, that he intends to connect both parties with that fraud, by showing that Mr. Newhall did the same thing, and it is for the jury then to say whether it was under a combination or understanding, I think that is evidence. Now, in order to do that, you must begin either with Mr. Allibone or Mr. Newhall, to show that one or the other of them did this thing. It is admitted that they did not do it together at the same moment of time, but it is contended that they followed each other in doing this, and that from their so following each other, and doing the same thing in the same manner and with the same results a combination may be inferred. It is a question for the jury to say whether there was any combination in doing these transactions. I do not see any other way in which a conspiracy can ever be tried, because it is a secret offence.

Several other Directors of the Bank were called—Messrs. Wm. Geisse, Chas. Sinnickson, John D. Taylor, Lawrence Lewis and others. Mr. Geisse testified: I knew nothing about the sterling account; I only learned of it after the suspension of the Bank; I knew that the Bank had an open credit of £50,000 with Peabody & Co., against which they drew; that fact was known to the Board; I did not know of Mr. Allibone allowing Mr. Newhall to have large accommodations on that account until after the suspension; *I did not know of an account in the bank opened as a transient discount account; it did not come before the directors;* I did not know of an account opened in the bank as a temporary loan account; I heard there was money loaned out by the bank on call—I did not know it of my own knowledge—money loaned by the president or president *pro tem.*; *I found out the extent of those call loans after the suspension of the bank;* I heard there were some call loans made during the Summer of 1857, but did not know it of my own knowledge; Mr. Newhall himself is the person who told me; John D. Taylor was one of the assignees of the bank, as well as a Director: he knew nothing of the transient discount account nor of the temporary loan account; witness testified, as assignee, that the balance against Mr. Newhall is about $30,000, and there is $9,000 or $10,000 to cover it; the $9,000 or $10,000 is in Pennsylvania Bank notes.

Re-examined by Mr. Lougheed—If the bank is compelled to pay the $50,000 draft, it will be charged against Mr. Newhall, and will leave him largely in the bank's debt; I found that in March, 1857, he drew $132,375 69 on his own account and kept it four months before paying it back, and he paid back an amount to balance what he had taken out: it was July 14 before that amount was paid; I presume there was a charge for interest; the books will show it; it was paid three or four days before the credit expired; he loaned it to himself on his own credit; the books show a credit for $132,375 69 to transient discount on the 14th of July.

In consequence of the illness of a juror, the Court adjourned to Monday, Dec. 6.

THE NEW-HAVEN DIVORCE.

Application of Mrs. Mary A. Bennett for Divorce on Ground of Ill-Treatment.

From the New-Haven Palladium.
MONDAY EVENING.

E. K. Foster—Mrs. Bennett consulted me in regard to a divorce from her husband, in the season of the date of that paper which has already been offered in evidence (dated Aug. 23, 1855;) she came to my office, I had never seen her before; Mr. Sheldon was at that time in my office, and that led to the Doctor's stopping there every day, and sometimes several times a day; she came to me and consulted me in regard to a divorce, and stated at great length and with minute detail, the reasons that led her to desire it, and they were the same that have been presented here, so far as they had transpired to that time.

I stated to her that there was cause enough for a divorce, but endeavored honestly to dissuade her, as she was young, and had young children, and if she should obtain the divorce she would meet with untried scenes and unanticipated difficulties. The result was that a petition for divorce was brought.

At the conversation she stated to me in substance her testimony here so far as I have heard it. She also mentioned the fact about which there is private testimony.

The petition for divorce was never served. (The instrument was dated Aug. 22, 1855, and in two counts is materially the same as that now brought.) The Doctor called upon me, the last day before the service day for the September Court, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and told me "that business must be stopped." As I was his wife's counsel, I told him that he had better not converse with me on the matter, because I should use any knowledge so derived on trial, and I should rather he would not speak with me on the subject. He stated that he knew it, and the fact that I was her counsel was the reason why he wanted to see me; that I could control it, and I must do so, and his happiness was in my hands. I told him that I had urged her not to petition, because it would be a sad business, and that she felt reluctant, but compelled to do it, and whether I could influence her or not was very questionable. That the story she told me was a sad one, and she felt deeply, and I doubted whether anything would come out of an attempt to settle it. He prevailed on me to promise to come up to the house and see what could be done to settle the matter, though I stated that my obligations to Mrs. B. were paramount to all others.

I went the next day to the house in George-street, the only time I ever went there, about 9 A. M., I should say; and met there Mrs. Newman, of New-York, who, I was told, was the aunt of Dr. Bennett. I had some conversation with her, not in Mrs. B.'s presence, and I found that she coincided with me in my views, in regard to the matter. The Doctor was present, and solicitous beyond all measure that the settlement should be effected. Mrs. B. came into the room, and I talked with her. I repeated the considerations previously named, but she was extremely reluctant to abandon the petition. The Doctor then came in.

Mrs. B. then stated why she could not consent to abandon the petition. He heard this conversation, I'll venture; if he did not, he is deaf beyond anything that I know of. She stated that it was utterly useless to attempt to make any agreement of settlement with the Doctor—that he wouldn't keep his word, and could not be trusted. She had thought of all the reasons that I had urged, and had come to the resolution with great reluctance, and she would not now abandon it. She said to him that she had tried her utmost to be an affectionate and kind wife; she said,—"You know, Dr. B., that no one ever tried harder to love than I have to treat you kindly, and to have a happy home. But you have repelled it all. And because I have endured so long and so much, you thought I never would dare to take this step. What you have done to me you know; you have wanted me to kill my children; you have given them laudanum to kill them; you turned my old father out of the house; and you have fancied that because you have put me in a carriage, and made me ride up and down the streets in a splendid coach, with a breaking heart, that that would reconcile it all—when heaven knows that all the time I would have given the world to have been where you found me. You have made my life utterly miserable; you have abused my children, and tortured the little things, to agonize me." In short, it was a general *resumé* of the story she had related by detail in conversation with me. This was said by her without interruption, to the Doctor, and in such a tone and way that it would have been very difficult for a person who has the sense of hearing in any degree, not to have understood it.

She also charged him with tearing her clothes. I thought it looked like a small chance for a settlement. She said, "You know what you have done to me"—that was her beginning, with great energy; she afterwards spoke of his cruelty and abuse of her: "You have cuffed me about, and treated me so because I have endured so long." It struck me that she had repeated every statement that she had made to me in the office, and she said to the Doctor, "You know these things are so," and he said, "I know, I know, I know, but I won't do so again." She said, "Oh, I know Dr. Bennett; you don't know him, Mr. Foster!" He did not bring a single charge, either by implication or otherwise, nor did he state anything against her; in truth, for the honor of my sex, I was sorry he didn't say something.

The Doctor went out, and I talked with them, and Mr. B. called me out several times, to insist and urge the settlement, and I urged that if anything could be done it was eminently desirable. She only objected that he could not be trusted. Finally she said this, "If the proceedings are stayed, will I be cut off from all proceedings in future?" She said, "He will be very good for a time, and give me splendid jewelry, and afterwards all his promises will go to the wind." I told her I thought I could draw up a paper that would prevent that effect of a settlement, if it should be necessary afterwards to renew proceedings. She then said that there was one other consideration; that the Doctor, knowing her love for her children, was fond of tormenting her through them, and frequently would threaten to make his will cutting both her and the children off. She would make no settlement that would not put it beyond his power to deprive his children of support. I told her I thought that could be done. When she found that she would be protected on these two points, she most reluctantly assented to an arrangement. He said he would assent to these things, but then came the question as to the occupation of the same apartment. On that point she was perfectly imm

No, not after the March term of 1858, when I brought suit against Dr. B. and obtained the decree.

Q.—When did Mrs. B. first consult you about a divorce? A.—I cannot refer; she had suggested it in May, by his treatment was very bad, but I reprehended the desperate step of her position when divorced; I think she never spoke of it until 1854, when this matter began getting intolerable.

Q.—Did she not take pains to have others out of the way when you were there, so that she could consult you on that topic? A.—No, Sir, never; the reason for the Doctor's going off to bed was that he always wanted to see me, and engross the talk with me all the time, and I expected to have to go over the same decided bore that it always had been when he was there, but then he invited me to come and see him, and went off to bed before I came.

Q.—When you were there on the Sabbath was there any trouble? A.—*No*; only this way of talking to his wife, which was so unpleasant that I had rather talk all the time than have him say anything—and I generally did.

Q.—Was the house well furnished? A.—Well, the parlors were, but the chambers were not. I was there a great deal, and saw how the chambers were furnished.

Q.—Are you counsel for Mrs. B. still? A.—Yes, sir, I am, and have been very active in this case, and am very sorry that I could not have done more. I was at first very reluctant to act for her in this divorce, and advised her to go to Governor Dutton. I had no idea that it would ever be brought to trial, for I never supposed that any man had cheek enough to come into any court of justice in Bennett's position.

TUESDAY MORNING.

J. Sheldon, recalled, cross-examination continued.

Q.—Did you make out a bill for services in the settlement against Doctor B.? A.—No, Sir. I called on him for pay for services to his wife—I don't recollect when, but some two or three weeks afterwards. I believe I said if he did not pay I should sue. He did not pay. The writ never was returned, if the suit was commenced, for it was settled soon.

Q.—Were you on friendly terms with Dr. B. after that? A.—Yes, he always met me very cordially, and when he paid the bill he paid it very cordially. He made no intimation that my visits at the house were not acceptable until a year ago last Fall when Mrs. B. came to us to bring this suit. In order to prevent the exposure of this whole matter, we agreed to go to Mr. B. and state the whole matter to prevail on him not to persecute her for the deeds. I then talked to him about the whole matter, and how he had told me so many lies since, and that she could not trust him. The Doctor was then vexed, and said he shouldn't be burnt twice by the same coal—it was the brightest remark I ever heard him make—and he said that if I came to talk about the deeds he did not wish me to come to the house any more. I never went again.

Q.—Prior to the time when the deeds were given, was it not suggested to Mrs. B. to recapitulate all her grievances? A.—No, Sir, not to my knowledge; the difficulty was that she could not refrain from speaking on it.

Direct resumed—I once called on Sunday, at the Doctor's request, as I frequently did, to dinner. He requested me to go and ride with him a number of times, and I went, and Mrs. B. was greatly annoyed. Mrs. B., after we had been two or three Sundays, said, "Mr. Sheldon, I am very glad to see you at our house, as well as any other friend of the Doctor's, but if you can't come here without taking my husband to ride on Sunday, I wish you would not come at all." And I immediately said, "Why, if it is any annoyance, I certainly will not go to ride on Sunday at all." The Doctor was very mad at her for making the suggestion; he said, "It's none of your d—d business." "Well, Mr. Sheldon," said she, "I ask you as a gentleman not to do it." She at that time begged him to go with her to church instead going around to other places. The Doctor then said, "Well, if you are a mind to go to church with her, you may, I'd like to have you, but I won't go." I then went to church with her that day, and she complained of the Doctor's swearing at her so much, and it seemed to be a very great torment to her; she was very sensitive about it. She had complained of that before, and when we had been riding I had talked to the Doctor about it. He spoke very earnestly of her fidelity and religious character: he could trust her anywhere, and therefore had sent her to New-York and other places with the utmost confidence. But he said that he did like to tease her. He has frequently spoken of her religious character and truthfulness; he always could rely upon anything that she said, and she always told him everything. That always seemed to me *the* fault of her character—she told of everything.

PERSONAL.

A letter from Senator Sumner, received by a gentleman in Washington, says: "My Summer, down to the close of August, was most painful and harrassing. My sufferings were complicated. There seemed to be hardly an ache or smart in nature which did not visit me, and at times with an intensity which was overpowering. But now I am comfortable. Two physicians express the opinion that I have made a most perceptible advance. I think so too. I am sure of it. At times I have despaired; but now I am confident that I shall be as well as ever."

The following gentlemen, Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, arrived in the City last evening, and are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. They will spend some days here to visit our public institutions: Geo. Halen, John Fisher, J. Armstrong, E. E. Smith, Joshua Kane, R. K. Smith, J. L. Hamlin, H. Gamble, A. H. Dunlap, O. Brownell, James Allison, R. W. Kensell, Wm. Dawson, J. G. Hooper, J. K. Dencon, J. C. Freno, C. C. Overbeck, E. H. Hawkins, J. Deasie, P. C. McGinley, Robert Haley, Benjamin Allen.

The students of the Philadelphia High School have presented a massive service of silver plate to Prof. John S. Hart, on the occasion of his retirement from the office of Principal of that Institution. The presentation was made by Mr. Joel Cook, Jr., and Prof. Hart responded in a feeling speech, in which he stated that during a period of sixteen years he had had 3,900 pupils under his care in the High School, and that he had known but one instance of direct disobedience, and that was eight years ago.

M. Von Humboldt, it seems, is pestered by a Boswell. A Berlin letter to the Boston *Journal* says: "A German litterateur, of much dull learning and duller industry, has taken upon himself to be Humboldt's biographer, without having any special qualifications for the task. He has attached himself, burr-like, to Humboldt, and will not be shaken off. Every word from the old man's lips, every letter he writes, is eagerly caught up and chronicled or filed away by the German Boswell."

President Barnard, of the Mississippi University publishes a long statement, the object of which is to prove that the University is conducted on correct principles, and not, as is charged, "as a mere Yankee trick." So far from the prevalence of a Northern sentiment in the Institution, that President states that five members of the Faculty are of Southern birth, and one has never visited the North.

A farewell missionary meeting was held in Boston, Dec. 5, to take leave of nine persons commissioned to go to Southern India as missionaries of the American Board and the Dutch Reformed Church. The parties are Mr. and Mrs. Scudder, who return to their old field, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Chester, Miss Ashley, Mrs. Taylor, and Mrs. Noyes. The last two ladies return to their husbands in India.

The Hon. Theophilus Parsons, Professor in the Harvard Law School, is preparing for the press the leading incidents in the life of his distinguished father, so well known to the lawyers as Chief Justice Parsons, of Massachusetts. The Hon. Emory Washburn, another of the Cambridge Professors, is preparing for publication an elaborate work on Real Property in America.

The sailor Austin, one of the parties charged with firing the whaleship *Cortez*, has tamed a mouse in his cell in the Boston jail. The *Journal* says, the little animal occasionally emerges from the pocket of Austin's jacket, while he is in the Court-room, takes a run over his head and shoulders, takes a look at the Court and counsel, and apparently satisfied that all is right, retires to his retreat.

Mr. Oliver N. Brooks, keeper of the Faulkner's Island light, has been presented with a handsome purse of money by the citizens of New-Haven, for his services in rescuing shipwrecked persons, and his wife has been presented with a silver tea-service, suitably inscribed. The New-York Life Saving Benevolent Association has also presented a gold medal to Mr. Brooks.

A case of considerable interest is pending in the Massachusetts Supreme Court. An action is brought to recover damages in the sum of $20,000 of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporation, for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, a young lady named Mary E. Cloyes, from an accident which occurred at Framingham on the 8th of April, 1856.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New-York, is recovering from the effects of a painful operation on the neck, performed by Dr. Valentine Mott. Mr. Stewart, during the operation, was under the influence of chloroform, but the next day was able to sit up.

Mr. J. Buckhart, of Newburg, has been a conductor on the Erie Railroad from the start, but writes to the Newburg *News* that he has resigned, "as the pressure of economy on the Road is too strong for his constitution."

Mr. WM. BURDINE died at the Washington Navy-yard, a few days since, aged 78. In the war of 1812 he was one of the Artillery Company appointed to burn the bridges to prevent the entrance of the British into Washington.

The Rev. J. W. Kelly, of the South Carolina Conference, states, in a published letter, that in one church in that State the colored members meet one-third of the expenses of the parish, giving from $1,000 $1,500 annually.

The Hon. James Chesnut, Jr., just elected U. S. Senator from South Carolina, graduated at Princeton 22 years ago, was recently chosen President of the South Carolina Senate, and is a lawyer of high rank in his State.

It is stated that the execution of the boy Rogers in this City has affected the minds of a well-known merchant of Newport, R. I., with such gloomy reflections that he has become insane.

The Washington correspondent of the Newark *Daily Advertiser* states that an effort is to be made to remove Professor Henry from the Smithsonian Institution.

Elder Jones Hartzel, of Davenport, Iowa, has entered upon a mission, the object of which is to deliver a series of lectures on the moral aspects of Slavery.

Mr. George Sumner lectured before the Young Men's Association of Taunton, Mass., last week, in place of E. P. Whipple.

Mr. Mathews, formerly British Consul at Philadelphia, has arrived at Havana, *en route* to Mexico, to assume the duties of Secretary of Legation.

The Hon. JAMES A. PENNINGTON, of Newark, N. J., died Dec. 6. He was formerly a member of the New-Jersey Legislature, and an Alderman of Newark.

M. Luigi Marti, Italian tutor at Harvard, has prepared a lecture on "Spiritualism Compared with the Ancient Superstitions."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Intense excitement has been occasioned at Fulton City, Ill., by an outrageous assault committed by two unknown men upon Mrs. Forest, the wife of a respectable mechanic. At the time of the assault, her cries were stifled by a cloth, thickly coated with mud, which was laid over her face. The worst of the case remains to be told. Mrs. Forest was near confinement, which the outrage hastened, and, in the presence of the ruffians, she gave birth to a living child. It cried violently. The mother heard one of the wretches say to his fellows, "Let us kill the d—d brat;" and, accordingly, one held it, while the other severed the head from the body. This sight was before the eyes of the victim, whose struggles had freed the upper portion of her face from the covering. She saw her infant cut to pieces, and then she was left alone. She says she fainted, but recovered her senses, how long after she knows not, and regaining her feet, commenced painfully dragging herself homeward. The ruffians have escaped.

The *Meuse* of Liege states that a chemist of that town has invented a paper for making the envelopes of letters, which has the property of reproducing on the paper inclosed the postmark which is stamped on the outside. One great inconvenience of the present envelope will be thus removed, as every inclosure will bear the official date of its transmission.

Lyman Goodale, sixteen years of age, residing with his parents near Ravenna, Ohio, committed suicide by cutting his throat. The fatal deed was committed with a dull butcher-knife. The boy's father, who is a wealthy farmer, found him lying on the barn-floor, not yet dead. The youth resisted attempts to bandage his wounds, and showed a fixed determination to die.

Several of the large foundries located about Troy ceased operations for the season Dec. 4. These establishments generally close at this time for the Winter, to take account of stock; but their suspension is earlier than usual this year. They will probably resume about the 1st of April. One or two foundries only are kept running all Winter.

On Friday afternoon, Dec. 2, the Hudson was frozen over from Albany to Tivoli, and it was with the utmost difficulty that boats could make their way through the ice. The steamboat *Eagle* left Albany on Thursday morning, at 2 o'clock, and did not arrive at Poughkeepsie until 2 in the afternoon.

Messrs. Carr & Johnson, of Philadelphia, have established a new Associated Press enterprise, under the title of the "National Telegraph Reporting and Corresponding Agency." The Philadelphia and Baltimore papers received the Message and documents through this channel.

There is a horse-railroad excitement in Dorchester, Mass. The citizens of the place have held a public meeting to denounce the railroad, and a proposition was made to tear up the rails unless the road is continued immediately according to the line originally contemplated.

The project of building a railway through the leagues of forest that lie between Quebec and Halifax, is met with some signal rebuffs and obstacles both in Canada and New-Brunswick.

The debt of the Chicago *Press and Tribune* is stated to be only $50,000, instead of $100,000. The proprietors have obtained a four years' extension.

A Government oil contract, for 60,000 gallons Winter sperm, at $1 21¾, has been taken by an Edgarton (Mass.) house.

The Cohoes Water Works are completed, and water was let into the new pipes, for the first time, Dec. 1.

A Natural History Society for the State of Illinois has been organized at Bloomington; Prof. Wilber being appointed general agent.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fenno, of Quincy, Mass., the oldest resident of that town, was accidentally burned to death, Dec. 2.

Mackerel have just appeared in large numbers on the Massachusetts coast.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 646, 647, 648, 692, 697, 700, 718, 737, 745, 428, 347, 184, 482, 693½, 318, 307, 372, 435, 3, 380, 762.

SUPREME COURT—*Part II.*—Nos. 2474, 957, 1016, 2754, 36, 2103, 2680, 15, 2059, 2201, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2163, 2674, 1613, 1995, 1721, 2145, 1631, 2397, 2401, 2405, 2676, 2678, 2684, 2686, 2688, 2692, 2694, 2696, 2698, 2700, 2704, 2708, 2712, 2714, 2716, 2720, 2722, 2726, 2730, 2732, 2734, 2736, 2746, 2748, 2750, 2752, 1269, 2315.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1988, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 1568, 173, 1965, 1152, 1712, 1815, 502. *Part II.*—Nos. 2632, 2024, 2038, 2029, 2031, 2034, 2036, 2037, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2043, 1821, 1031.

Decisions in Common Law and Revenue Cases.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

George E. Sellers vs. *The Panama Railroad Company.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for the breach by the defendant of an agreement for the employment of the plaintiff on the Panama Railroad, and for the use of an improvement in machinery for ascending and descending inclined planes—patented by the plaintiff. The case was tried in November, 1854, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff for the sum of $8,633 33. The defendants moved for a new trial, and the motion was argued Sept. 23, 1857. Judge NELSON now granted a new trial, saying:

"I think this case should be sent down for a new trial as I am not satisfied that the verdict is supported by the weight of evidence on the terms and conditions of the contract between the parties, which rested in parol. Nor am I satisfied with the amount of the damages allowed by the verdict."

It seems to me a proper case for the consideration of another Jury. But the new trial must be on payment of the costs of the Circuit at which the trial was had, and upon the case at the term.

For plaintiff, Mr. Cutting; for defendants, Mr. Porter and Mr. Lord.

REVENUE—INTEREST ON DUTIES REPAID.

Theodore W. Riley vs. *Hugh Maxwell.*—This was an action to recover interest on the excess of duties exacted of the plaintiff by the defendant as Collector of this Port. The excess of duties were repaid to him, but without interest, and the plaintiff received them, saying, however, in his receipt, that he asked payment of interest, and reserved his legal rights. Judgment was taken for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court.

By the Court—NELSON, C. J.—The plaintiff precluded himself from bringing a separate suit for interest after accepting the principal, and this though he claimed to reserve the right.

Judgment for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Mr. McCulloh; for defendant, Mr. McKeon.

DUTY ON ZINC—SHEATHING METAL.

Joseph Strong, survivor, &c., vs. *Hugh Maxwell.*—This was an action brought to recover back duties paid by the plaintiff upon certain zinc, in sheets, imported by him, to the defendant as Collector of this port. Duties were exacted by the defendant at the rate of 15 per cent., while the plaintiff claimed that the article should be admitted free of duty as sheathing metal for vessels. The question was left to the Jury whether it was sheathing metal, and they found a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount of the duties paid. Defendant moved for a new trial.

By the Court—NELSON, C. J.—Since this case was tried the question has been determined by the Secretary of the Treasury in conformity with the ruling of the Judge at the Circuit, and to which we agree.

New trial denied.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Martin & Smiths; for defendant, Mr. McKeon.

SHEATHING METAL.

The United States vs. *Hamilton McCall et al.*—This was a suit in the District Court, involving the same question as the previous one, brought to recover duty upon zinc which had been passed free of duty as sheathing metal. The Jury found a verdict for the United States for the amount of the duty, and the defendants brought the case before this Court by bill of exceptions. According to the ruling in the previous case, the Court ordered a new trial in this case, costs to abide the event.

For the United States, Mr. McKeon; for defendants, Messrs. Martin and Smiths.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Clerke.

THE M'SPEDON AND BAKER MANDAMUS—THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN ALLOWED TO ANSWER.

The People ex rel. Thos. McSpeddon et al, vs. *Andrew V. Stout.*—This morning Judge CLERKE made the following order in this case:

"Motion that the order allowing peremptory *mandamus* to issue be vacated, granted, and in its place let an order for an alternative *mandamus* be entered. Ten dollars costs of motion to relators, and the costs and disbursements of the application for a peremptory *mandamus*."

DECISIONS.

Wm. M. Wilmarth vs. *Mason A. Perkins.*—Case settled.

Chas. G. Till vs. *Geo. H. Beyer.*—Case settled.

Wm. Downs vs. *Margaret Downs et al.*—Motion to retain injunction granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

Elizabeth Clarke et al. vs. *Doratha Brown et al.*—Motion granted so far as to allow defendant, D. H. Brown, $1,000 for the expenses of defence. Motion to reduce former allowance denied; no costs on either motion.

A. Sackett et al. vs. *Thos. Carr.*—Motion to change place of trial denied, with $10 costs.

Before Judge Ingraham.

David B. Grant vs. *Alfred E. Smith et al.*—Motion granted to strike out, &c.; costs to abide event.

Joseph Sherman et al. vs. *Robert L. Mabey et al.*—Motion granted on terms.

Robert H. Bunnell vs. *Herman Griffin et al.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Isidore Landsberger et. al. vs. *The Magnetic Telegraph Company.*—Clerk directed to adjust defendant's costs, and to enter judgment in the plaintiffs' judgment record.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Marx Schutz et al. vs. *Edgar S. Suydam et al.*—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

Fourth Trial of Cangemi—A Jury Impanneled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judges Davies and Ingraham.

The Court-room was crowded almost beyond endurance yesterday by the large panel of one thousand jurors, who had been summoned on the fourth trial of Michael Cangemi for the murder of Policeman Eugene Anderson. The proceedings were opened by an application to the Court on the part of Mr. Blankman, that the prisoner, having been *autrefois convict*, or convicted at a former trial, he could not be tried again, as by the Constitution of the United States and of the State of New-York, and the Bill of Rights, it is provided that a prisoner having been once put in jeopardy of his life, cannot again be put in jeopardy for the same offence. The prisoner therefore prayed the judgment of the Court whether the District Attorney ought to prosecute him further on account of the charges contained in the indictment, and that he may be dismissed the Court and go without day.

In reply to this application, the Attorney-General, Mr. Lyman Tremaine, one of the counsel for the prosecution, addressed the Court. He said that when the case was called on, on Monday, the counsel for the prisoner asked for a postponement till Wednesday, and when Wednesday comes they apply to the Court to receive pleas for the defence, of which, if a consideration was granted by the Court, the trial would have to be still further, and for a long time, postponed. To say that he was surprised at the offer of this plea, would be to say that which was untrue. He could not be surprised at anything on the part of the counsel, which was calculated to hinder, obstruct or defeat the course of public justice. The Attorney-General then proceeded to argue against Mr. Blankman's motion from the following points:

1. Because it appears that the matter of such plea arose before the last term of the Supreme Court, and, therefore, its reception cannot be demanded as a matter of right.

2. Because the last General Term, by an order made in the presence of the prisoner and his counsel, ordered that the issue then existing in the case should be sent down to the present Circuit for trial, no objection then being made to such order, as appears by the order itself, and no plea of new matter arising since the plea of Not Guilty was interposed, having been offered to the Court at that time.

3. Because the people have prepared the cause for trial at the present Circuit, in compliance with the order of the General Term, at great expense, and 1,000 extra jurors have been ordered and summoned, and are here in attendance for the purpose of trial; that the reception of the plea would result in throwing the cause over the present Circuit, thereby producing great delay and danger to the cause of public justice; that the delays produced already have resulted in loss of sundry witnesses who were formerly examined on the part of the prosecution; that the prisoner having been already convicted before two juries, the utmost vigilance was necessary on the part of the prosecution, in order to avoid any further delay.

4. The matter of the plea should be now verified by the production of a record to sustain it, and in the absence of such voucher, the prosecution ought not to be required to plead or demur to it.

5. That the prosecution produce and show the Circuit Court the record, with the *remittitur* from the Court of Appeals contradicting directly the matter set up in such plea, and such record is conclusive.

6. That the prosecution produce the said record and *remittitur*, showing that conviction based upon the trial referred to in the plea, was reversed upon a writ of error sued out on the part of the prisoner, and showing also that, by the mandate of the Court of Appeals, a new trial was ordered—from which record and proceedings it follows, as a necessary legal inference from matters not capable of being controverted, that the plea can be of no avail to the prisoner.

7. That the plea offered, if received, would be a waiver of all former pleas, and its reception would produce great injustice to the people, by the delay that follows it, while it could not benefit but might greatly prejudice the rights of the prisoner.

The Judge said that he had no power to receive the pleas; they were not in proper form, even if he had power to receive them.

Counsel for defence then read the pleas alluded to, *seriatim*, as follows:

"Defendant having filed his pleas with the Clerk of the Court, now asks to be permitted to go to trial upon them."

Denied by the Judge as to any other plea than that of Not Guilty. Counsel for defence excepted.

"Defendant asks that the people may be required by the Court to plead to the pleas this day filed with the Clerk, either by taking issue thereon or demurring thereto."

Denied by the Court. Counsel excepted.

"The Attorney-General not replying to the pleas filed this day, the defendant asks for his discharge from the present indictment."

Denied by the Court. Counsel excepted.

"The defendant protests against being put on trial on the plea of Not Guilty, until the other pleas filed to-day are disposed of."

Overruled by the Court. Counsel excepted.

The impanneling of the Jury then commenced, and, much to the surprise of every one, in about four hours, and without the defence interposing a single peremptory challenge, twelve men were found who had formed no opinion in the case, and were declared competent jurors. Their names are as follows:

George J. Penchard,	Samuel Jones,
Manus Flanely,	Stephen Serles,
Hiram Ostrander,	Maltby J. Lane,
Robert J. Nellis,	Wm. H. Robinson,
Henry McMoser,	Thomas Edmonds,
Edward McWhood,	Charles G. Thompson.

After the Jury were impanneled the Court took a recess for one hour, and on reassembling Mr. John McKeon, who is associated with the Attorney-General and the District-Attorney, for the prosecution, opened the case in an effective speech, after which the District-Attorney proceeded to call witnesses. Those examined last night were the Italians who lived in the cellar under Mr. Sammis' boot and shoe store, where the burglary was committed, Simon Annati and Anunzia Annati, his wife. Their testimony has already been three times published, and it did not vary yesterday from the former occasions. The Court sat till a late hour, and then adjourned till this morning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

THE RECORDER'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY—THE LIQUOR LAW—ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.

The Grand Inquest for the December term of this Court, consisting of the following gentlemen, were impanneled yesterday morning:

BENJAMIN F. CAMP, Foreman.

Simon Baldwin,	Joseph N. Meeks,
Seman Bache,	Henry Marks,
Joseph M. Cooper,	Hamilton R. Searles,
Daniel M. Devoe,	James B. Taylor,
Alfred Decker,	Norman White,
Charles W. Foster,	Aaron N. Cohen,
Alexander Fraser,	John Denham,
Joseph W. Haven,	William H. Dodge,
Henry W. Hunt,	William McArthur,
John C. Hines,	Thomas Trainor,
George R. Lockwood,	Martin Waters.

The oath having been administered, the Recorder delivered a brief charge to the Grand Jury. He began by calling attention to the five laws, as he is required by statute to do,—the Lottery, the Extortion, the Usury, the Election, and the Liquor laws. The Extortion law, or the taking of higher fees by public officers than were allowed by law, had almost become a dead letter. Yet many officers were in the habit of charging double the amount of the fees which the law allows them, and if any well-proven case should be brought before the Grand Inquest, it would be their duty to make a much needed example of the parties so offending. The Election laws were next considered. The Recorder said that this law was openly and constantly violated, but it was doubtful whether the facts which they all knew existed, could be brought before the Grand Jury in an official shape. Yet, unless something were done to check this growing evil, the time would come when few men would vote unless they were paid for it. Under the Liquor Law, 20,000 or more civil complaints had been filed, but there had been no indictments under the law in consequence of the differences of opinion of various Judges as to its constitutionality. But this question had recently been settled in the Court of Appeals, in favor of its constitutionality, and if any cases of its violation were brought before them, it would be their duty to find indictments, and help to check that monstrous evil, the indiscriminate sale of spirits by day and night in all parts of the City. The Liquor Law also provided penalties for the adulteration of liquors, and it would be safe to say that at least nine-tenths of the liquor sold in New-York were adulterated with the most deleterious poisons.

After a brief reference to the Usury laws, the Recorder directed the attention of the Grand Inquest to the numerous cases of assault and battery which have recently taken place in the City. It had been the usual practice to have these cases in the first instance brought before a Police Justice, in whose Court, owing to the ingenuity of counsel, and other causes, various delays took place, wearying the patience of the prosecutor, so that in most instances justice was defeated, and the offender turned loose to commit the same crime again. Now he (the Recorder) had directed that complaints in all such cases should go directly before the Grand Jury, instead of to an inferior Court, so that the offender might not escape, but be promptly and severely punished. It was his fixed determination that all those fellows who make a practice of fighting and assaulting, at all times and places, should be taught such a lesson as they would not easily forget, so that citizens may not be compelled to walk the streets in peril of their lives. After some further remarks the Grand Jury returned to their room and the business of the Court went on.

James King, indicted, with Alfred Morris, for burglary in breaking into the rooms of James K. Hackett at the Grammercy House on the 15th of November last, was arraigned. He said he would plead guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny.

The District Attorney said the prosecutor was in California and that judgment might be suspended in this case.

The Court ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

William E. Lawrence was indicted for stealing coats from his employer. The prisoner had been three times in the Penitentiary and wished to be let off on condition of entering the United States Navy. The Recorder said he would send the prisoner to a more suitable service for a thief. He must serve three years and six month in the State Prison.

Edward Van Orden, who pleaded guilty, at a previous term, of an attempt at grand larceny, and pardoned on condition that he would leave the City, was again arraigned for a similar offence, having failed to keep his promise. He was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary on the old conviction.

Ferdinand Schluter was acquitted on a charge of stealing some clothes, the property of John Leven, and remanded back to prison on another charge.

Edward Keating pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Court then adjourned till to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Slossen.

SUIT AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Elizur Ward vs. *The Washington Insurance Company.*—This is an action to recover the amount ($1,000) of a policy on goods contained in a store at Nos. 67 and 69 Poplar-street, Brooklyn, which premises were consumed by fire Jan. 6, 1857. The policy was made to one Morrell, who kept a grocery store in that place, and plaintiff claims as his assignee. The only question between the parties in the suit is as to the amount of goods in the store when it was burned. It is admitted that nothing was saved. But it appears that Morrell had two other policies upon the contents of the store of $1,000 each, and that these policies have been paid. Defendants deny that all the goods in the store were worth $3,000. On that point Morrell and his clerks were examined at great length, the cause occupying the Court the entire day, and being still on.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Mr. Edward C. West.

WILL OF BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

The will of Benjamin F. Butler, deceased, was offered for probate by his son, William Allen Butler, one of the executors. The citation is returnable on the 18th day of January, 1859. The provisions of the will are chiefly of a private nature; but after certain specific bequests to his immediate family and friends, one-tenth of his residuary estate is directed to be applied by his executors to charitable uses, in conformity with written directions communicated by him to them in his lifetime, but which are not incorporated in his will.

WILLS OFFERED.

The following wills were offered for probate:
George B. Hunt, returnable Dec. 29, 1858.
Andrew Kennedy, returnable Dec. 31, 1858.
Alexander Bidwell, returnable Jan. 24, 1859.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills were admitted to probate: Wills of Moses P. Clark, deceased; Samuel T. K. Marshal, deceased; and Susan Wooley, deceased.

WILL OF CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON.

The will of Cornelius V. Anderson was also admitted to probate. The provisions of this will are of a private nature, being wholly confined to his own family. Letters testamentary are to be issued to his brother, James S. Anderson, who is the sole executor named therein.

WILL OF ISAAC NEWTON.

The will of Isaac Newton, deceased, was admitted to probate. Wm. Kelly, of Rhinebeck, and John C. Hewitt, of the City of New-York, have both qualified as executors of said will. We have before referred to the provisions of this will, which are mostly confined to his family relations.

The will of Richard Varick was also admitted to probate. The deceased is of the same name, and a collateral relative of Colonel Richard Varick, who was private secretary to General Washington.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1858.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 7, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep&Lambs	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2387	2447	35	259	851	.....
Browning's Sixth-street	.....	18	15	19	3699	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st	.....	85	61	73	3194	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	74	104	83	1072	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2387	2974	215	434	9116	19013
Last week	2600	3531	235	545	8374	26020

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Yards and Bergen, for the year 1857... 3,148.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year....2,649.

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	9¾c.@10c.	9¾c.@9¾c.
Medium quality	8¾c.@9c.	8c. @8¾c.
Poor quality	7¾c.@8c.	6¾c.@7¾c.
Poorest quality	6¾c.@7c.	5c. @6c.
General selling prices	7¾c.@9¼c.	7c. @8¾c.
Average of all sales	8c. @8¼c.	7¾c.@—

Advance from last week, ½c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The almost constant fall of rain during to-day, materially affected the activity of the market. The supply of Cattle for the week (2,974) is the lowest since June 9, when there were 2,856 reported at all the markets. But even 2,974 bullocks of fair quality is quite enough for present wants, when there is a continued influx of Poultry, so abundant as to keep the price down to 6c.@8c. ₱ lb. for Chickens, and 8c.@10c. for Turkeys, besides any quantity of Mutton selling at 3c.@4c. ₱ lb. by the quarter. The butchers have so much meat on hand purchased at previous markets, that very few of them were tempted to brave the storm to-day. Indeed the most numerous class of buyers seemed to be those from the country. The Cattle showed badly; the falling rain matted down their hair, and they were thoroughly bedaubed with mud, not only from the yards where they were on sale, but from those where they had changed cars along the railroads. The effect upon cattle, whether in cars or in yards, can readily be understood, and the consequent influence upon their salable condition today. From this and other causes, the poorer grades were nearer on a par with those of better quality. At least, common cattle sold 1c. better than last week, while the best advanced very little. Many of the latter sold at 9c.@9¼c., a few at 10c., while very few went under 7c. The entire transactions of the day may be put at an average advance from last week of about ½c. ₱ lb.,—perhaps a trifle more. The sales dragged heavily through the entire day, and there were some still unsold at night. There were comparatively few animals from west of Ohio, and only 584 from that State. The transactions at Albany this week have not been large. Only about 400 went east, of which Providence took 150, leaving but 250 for Brighton. A portion of those which went east a week ago were still on hand, thus diminishing their wants. The prevailing rates were 4c.@5c. ₱ lb., live weight.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

The Cow markets continue fully stocked, and sales made with difficulty, mainly at low prices. Milkmen are almost the only buyers at present. At the four principal yards a total of 215 head had been received, selling slowly at $25@$36 for ordinary, $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras.

VEAL CALVES.

Receipts are diminishing, but prices do not advance. The large supply of mutton and poultry, with a fair amount of pork, lessens the demand for veal.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 259 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@6½c. for good ones, with plenty of "bobs" at $1 25@$1 50 ₱ head. A very few of the best Calves are bringing 7c. to-day. The supply is moderate, but warm weather and abundance of mutton and poultry limit the demand, so that sales are slow.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S the gross receipts have numbered 178 head, which have sold from 4c @6¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are usually sold by the head. As they vary so much in weight and quality, we quote them ₱ lb live weight. Ordinary Sheep dress 50 lb to the 100. Live Sheep are plenty, and dead carcases arrive in abundance. They have been selling for a few days past at 3c.@4c. ₱ lb by the quarter. Pelts, which now bring $1@$1 50 each are the most valuable portion of poor Sheep. Market dull.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 851 Sheep and Lambs. Sheep are selling at 3½c.@4c., ₱ lb., gross. Lambs are worth 4c.@4½c. Very fat, large Sheep bring 4½c. and the finest Lambs 5c. Supply moderate, but more than will sell to-day. Very few buyers present.

BROWNING reports receipts of 3,999 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3½c.@4c. for Sheep, and 4c.@4½c., gross, for Lambs. A few of the best Sheep bring 4½c.@5c., and for a few very extra animals, such as seldom come to this market, $12 ₱ head, or fully 6c. ₱ lb. gross, was obtained. Such Sheep pay. Sheep sold well yesterday, but are dull to-day.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,194 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$3, and $5 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 1,072 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN amounted to 999 Sheep, at $3,369 12.

SHEEP-BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S.

THOMAS C. LARKIN reports sales of 870 Sheep at $2,997 13.

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of 520 Sheep and Lambs at $3 40 ₱ head.

SWINE.

Receipts are lighter than for several preceding weeks, and heavy corn Hogs have advanced to 6c.@6¾c., and for a few lots of very fine ones, 6¾c. has been paid. The market is good for such stock. Common Hogs dull.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 8,438 Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, selling at $5@$5 37½ for light, and 6c.@6¼c. for heavy corn-fed Hogs. Heavy Hogs scarce and in good demand. One lot of 72 State Hogs, averaging 330 lbs., sold for 6½c.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, at No. 209 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Live.	Dressed.
Corn-fed.....5¾c.@6¼c.	Corn-fed.....7¼c.@7¾c.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, No. 118 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports sales as follows:

Heavy prime Corn Hogs	6 @6¾
Medium Corn Hogs	5¾@5¾
Light Corn Hogs	5¼@5½
Interior quality	4¾@5
Stillers prime and heavy	5 @5½

Market overstocked with light Hogs. Heavy Hogs in demand at the above quotations. Arrival fair.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is retailed from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Common Potatoes have been accumulating largely during the past few weeks, and there are enough now in the City to last until Spring. Some nine or ten cargoes, or about 40,000 bushels of Nova Scotias, are lying at the wharves, and quite a quantity of Northern growth are either afloat, or frozen in the canals, with a prospect of getting through during the open weather.

The trade is moderate, grocers and others laying in lightly, as there is the prospect of abundance at any time during the Winter.

Sweet Potatoes are less plenty. Those co

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels and Yrca Mathias.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Bonnie Fish-Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Woman's Heart—Our Gal.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—The Will and the Way—Gipsy Farmer—Cruel Magpie.

BOWERY THEATRE—Rolfe—Asphodel—Love and Liver.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Dioramic Exhibition of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Arago* hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office, on Saturday, at 10½ A.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *City of Washington*, which has been considered due at this port for a day or two past, arrived off Cape Race at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and will not probably arrive here until Saturday. She brings advices four days' later—to the 24th ult. She had encountered a succession of westerly gales for ten days. The news by her is interesting. The steamship *Edinburg*, upwards of twenty days out from this port, had arrived at Glagow, but there is no intelligence of the *Indian Empire*, and insurance was being effected upon her at 25 per cent. The London *Morning Post*, Anti-Ministerial, announces the recall of Lord Napier, and the promotion of Mr. Lyons from Florence to Washington—the alleged cause being Lord Napier's favor for the Monroe doctrine; but the *Globe*, also Anti-Ministerial, in confirming the announcement, says that Lord Napier is to have a European mission, the transfer being in the regular course of diplomatic promotion. The trial of Montalembert was commenced at Paris on the 24th, but the Press had been forbidden to take notes. Prussia and Switzerland were expected to resume diplomatic relations. There is later news from India and China, but nothing of importance. The prices of Cotton in the Liverpool Market are reported unchanged, while Breadstuffs and Provisions were generally dull. Consols were at 98¼@98⅜ for both money and account.

By the arrival of the steamship *Quaker City* at New-Orleans, we have advices from California to the 20th ult. by way of Tehuantepec—eleven days later than previously received. There was a continued improvement in business at San Francisco, eight ships having arrived from Atlantic ports during the previous fortnight; and the steamer *Golden Age*, which left on the 20th for Panama to connect with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's packet at Aspinwall, took down $2,250,000 in treasure and three hundred passengers. Penn Johnston had been tried and acquitted for killing his antagonist in a duel. From the Sandwich Islands, we learn that twenty-seven Arctic whalers had put into Honolulu, having on board 27,000 barrels of oil. Nothing new is reported relative to the Indian troubles in Washington and Oregon.

The steamer *Persia* is due at this port, having left Liverpool on the 24th ult. It is hoped that she will bring definite intelligence respecting the steamer *Indian Empire*, which had not reached Galway when the *City of Washington* left. The steamer *Hermann* is reported, by news received *vid* the Tehuantepec route, to have been spoken within one day's sail of San Francisco. This settles the question as to her having proceeded direct from Panama, without touching at San Juan del Sur, as it was hoped she would do, to receive the *Washington's* passengers who left here on the 6th of November. The *Washington* is now hourly expected at this port, and most likely she will bring her passengers back. She had 273, all told, when she left New-York, a small number only being destined for Jamaica.

We publish this morning a corrected list of the municipal officers elected on Tuesday. Mr. Haws, Opposition, has a majority of 2,328 votes over both the Democratic candidates. Mr. Brueninghausen, Republican, has the highest number of votes for Governor of the Almshouse, and Mr. Townsend stands next on the list. In the Board of Aldermen there is a Democratic majority; but in the Councilmen the Opposition outnumber the Democrats. In the Board of Education there is also an Opposition majority, and a very large majority in favor of retaining the Bible in our Public Schools.

The news from Washington is rather interesting, but not very important. The President has begun the war against Douglas, by demanding his removal from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories, a piece of small spite which will do the President much more damage than it will do to Douglas. Mr. Green, of Missouri, is said to be the President's choice for the successor of the Illinois Senator. The Secretary of the Navy has signified his intention of instructing the Board of Examiners to report without delay a site for a Naval Depot of Construction in North Carolina. Congress was not in session yesterday.

One hundred and forty of Walker's Nicaraguan "emigrants" sailed from the port of Mobile yesterday, on board of the schooner *Susan*, without any clearance, the pretence being that the schooner was bound on a coasting voyage. Before getting fairly to sea, however, she was overhauled by an armed boat from a revenue-cutter, and stopped. The passengers on the schooner threatened violence, and refused to allow the cutter's men to board. The Collector, at last advices, was awaiting instructions from Washington, but the schooner, in the meantime, set sail, notwithstanding she was fired into by the cutter—without, however, any damage being done. A Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, who has been in Mobile as a Government spy, was forced to leave suddenly, a disposition being manifested to tar and feather him.

We have advices from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 15th ult., but there is nothing of importance. The necessity for volunteers to prosecute the Navajo War was being urged.

The bark *Parthian*, which has been announced as having been fallen in with on the 12th of Nov., 120 miles from Bermuda, dismasted, had on board 130 passengers, including thirty-four from Washington, engaged by the contractors as workmen on the Don Pedro Railroad in Brazil. She sailed from Richmond, Va., on the 1st Nov., for Rio, and was consequently, when fallen in with, eleven days out. No communication could be had with her on account of the high sea; and two steamers subsequently sent out from Bermuda to search for her returned without success. The fate of those on board is at present involved in mystery.

The painful rumor that was circulated, and then disputed, in relation to the death of the three young Englishmen who had gone to the far West on a hunting excursion, is now confirmed by the Montreal papers, which say that Lord Bury had received positive information of the melancholy occurrence, and would communicate the intelligence to the parents of the unfortunate adventurers. They were sons of the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Westminster, and the Earl of Shaftesbury. According to the report they were on a hunting expedition with a party of Sioux Indians, when they encountered a hostile party of Crow Indians, by whom they were killed. But a telegram from Montreal, last night, again disputes the report. Sir George Simpson, the Governor of Hudson's Bay Company, knows nothing about it.

At the regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday nothing was done besides the passage of the usual weekly bills. The Board, of Ten Governors met and passed the customary requisitions, and then adjourned, as there was not a quorum for business. Two or three of the Governors were absent giving the necessary attention to the 23 visitors from Philadelphia.

In the Supreme Court Circuit the fourth trial of Cangemi was commenced yesterday, a panel of twelve jurors having been procured after a few hours' delay. Counsel for defence moved that, inasmuch as a man, by the Constitution of the United States and of the State of New-York, could not be twice put in jeopardy of his life for the same offence, and as Cangemi had been already convicted he was now entitled to be discharged from that Court. The Attorney-General replied, and the Judges denied the motion. Before the adjournment of the Court three or four witnesses were examined for the prosecution. In the Court of General Sessions a Grand Jury was impanneled, and Recorder Barnard delivered the customary charge. He particularly drew the attention of the Grand Inquest to the Extortion Law, prohibiting public officers from receiving higher fees than are allowed by law, and which he said was openly and flagrantly violated. The Election Law also demanded their attention, as it was designed to correct abuses which, if allowed to increase, would soon drive from the polls all persons who were not bribed to vote. The present indiscriminate sale of liquors was represented as a fearful curse to the City. The adulteration of liquor, also, was a subject of weighty consideration, inasmuch as at least nine-tenths of all the liquors sold was adulterated with the most deleterious poison. Referring to the numerous cases of assault and battery which would come before them, the Recorder said it was his intention to rid the City of those lawless ruffians who made fighting a profession, and rendered the streets insecure for peaceable citizens.

Professor Porter, of Yale College, lectured last night in the Cooper Institute on "The Science of the Ancients." He traced the first drawings of philosophy from the chimerical speculations of the early Greeks, through the fanciful theories of the alchemists of the Middle Ages, down to modern days, and concluded by an eloquent description of the aims and objects of modern science. Madame Mario delivered her second lecture on Italy, last evening, at Clinton Hall before a highly respectable audience.

The General Markets, yesterday, were somewhat brisker for Cotton. Flour and Wheat were quiet. Corn was in fair demand at full rates. Pork attracted more attention, chiefly for future delivery. Groceries were lightly dealt in, as were also Naval Stores, Oils, Hides and Tallow. The auction sale of Teas resulted satisfactorily. Freights were dull, with 637 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Cattle Market the total receipts for the week ending yesterday were 2,974, which is a smaller supply than has been reported since the first week in June. The weekly receipts for two months past have averaged over 4,500. A slight advance in prices was obtained yesterday, but the sales were heavy and the cattle not all sold. The continued unprecedentedly large influx of poultry, which sells at very low rates, together with the abundant supply of cheap mutton, lessens very materially the present demand for beef.

France in Central America.

The President has declared his intention of keeping the peace in Central America, by protecting the transit routes over the Isthmus, as well from the bad faith of the Central American Governments, as from the violence of fillibustering adventurers. He appeals to Congress for permission to employ the "land and naval forces" of the United States in preventing the Isthmus from being closed by lawless violence; and he doubtless relies upon the energetic action which his Government has recently taken in the case of Mr. William Walker as the argument of the confidence which he wishes our Legislature to repose in his intentions and his policy. So far as the confidence of the Congress of the United States is concerned, the President's argument is sound and indefeasible. The bitterest opponents of Mr. Buchanan's Administration must admit that he has done his duty in regard to the expeditions which have disgraced New-Orleans and Mobile by their preparations and proclamations during the past year. Whatever may still come of Mr. William Walker and his avowed determination to plague the authorities of this country with repeated attempts at the embarkation of his lazy "liberators," the conscience of the President is so far cleared. He has thrown himself between Nicaragua and her persevering suitors. No people has ever been more persecuted, certainly, by its well-wishers. Miss Arbuthnot, the lovely Irish heiress who has been three times obliged to seek protection of the Courts of Justice from the addresses of an indomitable lover, Mr. John Carden, may think of Nicaragua and Mr. William Walker with a sigh of relief. But the President of the United States has done as much for distressed Nicaragua as the Irish Law has done for Miss Arbuthnot. He has thrice ruined the hopes of Mr. William Walker, and it is not his fault that the hopes of Mr. William Walker will not "stay ruined." He can only resolve not to weary in well-doing; and if we may believe his Message, he has so resolved. Let him have, then, all the credit which he can justly claim in this matter. And let not all the encouragement be denied to him. But he desires more than credit and encouragement. He asks for arms and ammunition; for edged-tools, and for full license to use them whenever and wherever occasion shall arise. Here is a demand far more grave—and far more gravely to be weighed. To rely upon the Presidential diplomacy is one thing; to arm the Presidential diplomacy is another. And before we accede to this request, it is as well that we should examine the possible consequences of conceding what is sought of us.

The United States are not alone in insisting that the "important passage across the Isthmus shall not be interrupted by civil wars and revolutionary outbreaks." As Mr. Buchanan has justly observed, it is the "commerce of the whole world" which is made thus to stand still, cap in hand, and await the result of petty squabbles between petty statesmen and petty parties on the great American Isthmus. It is therefore to be expected that the Powers, whose prerogative it is to protect so much of the commerce of the world as does not belong to the United States, will show as little inclination as ourselves to stand still and await the result of these insignificant contests. When those fleets and armies for which the President prays shall be ordered to the coasts of Nicaragua, it is possible that they may find there other fleets and armies dispatched upon the same errand. It is equally possible that the commanders and officers of these different fleets and armies, not being endowed with any more supernatural wisdom and discretion than usually falls to the lot of men accustomed from their youth to talk gun-powder, may come into collision with each other on points at which there is no real jarring of interests between the nations which they represent. And from such collision it is also perfectly possible that serious hostilities never contemplated in the beginning of these various missions may be brought about, involving the future in clouds and darkness beyond any man's power of foresight to penetrate. All these possibilities, we say, should occur to us in deliberating upon the President's petition for authority to play the military arbiter in Central America. We do not affirm that they ought to deter us from granting that petition. We simply suggest them for the consideration which they deserve. Let us, therefore, go on to scan the probability of their coming to pass. In all our previous calculations with regard to Central America, we have kept steadily in view the machinations, real or imaginary, of one great European Power only. We have been always on the watch for the interference of Great Britain. It was England whose ships were to arrest our "emigrants;" England whose Envoys were to defeat our schemes. But such are our relations of commerce and amity with England that it is difficult to imagine what stake, short of the national honor compromised by some rash transaction, Central America could possibly offer her which could provoke her into an armed interference with any reasonable projects of our own in that quarter. England, like the United States, is governed in the last resort by the force of public opinion, and the thought of that force is never absent from the minds of her rulers for a moment in deciding upon matters of broad national policy. It would be a very clear case of "outrage" indeed which would move the British public to demand war with the United States.

England, however, is not the only Power whose flag floats in the American seas over men-of-war asserting dominion, or whose agents assume the right to be heard in high and haughty tones upon questions of American public law. The French Empire has advanced its eagles, in a metaphorical sense, to the confines of the Pacific. French subjects have made treaties of commerce, and engaged in enterprises of industry with the Governments and the citizens of the American Isthmus. At the present moment a French naval force of nearly a thousand guns is assembled in the Atlantic waters of the New-World, and the semi-official journals of Paris are loudly proclaiming the right of France to "protect" the same Isthmus of which Mr. Buchanan calls upon us to assume the guardianship; and to "restrain" the same "lawless enterprises" which he proposes to crush. It would be worse than idle for us to overlook these facts, or to forget that, of all the powers of the earth, France is at this moment the one which could most easily afford to break with the United States, and which possesses the most formidable means of interfering with our prosperity and with the advance of our institutions. In dealing with her we are dealing, not with the public opinion of a great exporting, commercial and manufacturing people, but with the irresponsible and despotic ruler of a nation inexhaustibly rich in resources, which lie virtually beyond the reach of any power of mischief that we possess. That these facts are not overlooked at Washington, may be safely inferred from the language of the Washington *Union*, which, in commenting upon the position of "France in American Politics," is driven to the imbecility of twaddling about our "retaliatory interference in the Politics of Europe!" While we remain a Republic, we are impotent, and ought to be thankful that we are so, for all purposes of offence and disturbance abroad. For the same reason, then, we ought to be careful in handling our own affairs, or those which nearly concern us—to take no steps which may involve us unawares in any conflict of which we shall not be able to show a clear originating cause in some positive act of hostility leveled at our own rights and interests. And therefore we ought to abstain from arming the President with power to diplomatize by the cannon in the concerns of Central America. Let there be no confusion on this point. Whatever we have a right to exact of the Nicaraguan Government, we can exact in the forms of ordinary intercourse. If, failing here, we should be driven to the "last argument of kings," it will be with our eyes open, and after due notice given. But we must not risk the peace of America and of the world upon the discretion of a President who can become discreet only by a miracle, and upon the political skill of officers whose duty it is to have no political skill at all.

Official Corruption.

Where the city of Pittsburg now throws up to Heaven its daily orisons of smoke and flame, and with the clamor of a hundred forges publishes itself the Birmingham of America, there rose, a century ago, the stern and silent walls of a rude fortress, the advanced post of the power of France in the New World. Fort Duquesne was the goal of that hapless expedition which cost Braddock his life, Britain the prestige of her armies, and Virginia the flower of her youth, but which acquitted its debt to mankind by giving a Washington to the admiration and the confidence of America. It is a frontier fort no longer. In the lapse of a hundred years, the *fleur-de-lys* have given place upon its walls to the Cross of St. George, the Cross of St. George in turn to the stars and stripes of a new Empire; and the armory of the Alleghanies has been succeeded by the great workshop of the West. Few spots in the dominions of the United States can justly claim for themselves so much of historical interest; few are so instinct with the suggestions of political wisdom as the city of Pittsburg. It is not surprising, then, that the President of the United States should have seized the occasion afforded him, by an invitation to be present at the Centennial Celebration of the Capture of Fort Duquesne, for a sermon upon the condition and the prospects of the great people over whose destinies he at present keeps such watch and ward as his many infirmities will permit. He dwelt with earnest emphasis upon the mingled good and ill of our national character—upon the perils through which we have been mercifully guided, and upon the dangers which still environ our course. Prosaic as the illustrious Pennsylvanian usually is, he became almost poetic in gazing upon the retrospect opened to his view by the anniversary upon which his reflections turned; and familiar as he must for years have been with the "hideous mien" of party warfare in this country, he seemed for the first time to recognize the head of Medusa in the features he had long so ignorantly worshiped. Like the Sicambrian King, he appears to have been suddenly moved to burn what he had adored, and to adore what he had burned. "A Democratic Republic," he exclaimed, "cannot long survive unless sustained by public virtue. When this is corrupted, and the people become venal, there is a canker at the root of the tree of liberty which must cause it to wither and die." "Never," he cries—"never, until within a recent period, have we heard of the employment of money to carry elections. Should this practice increase until the *voters and their Representatives shall become infected, the fountain of free government will become poisoned at its source*, and we must end, as history proves, in a military despotism." In other words, Pittsburg will cease to be Pittsburg, and become once more Fort Duquesne; no more Buchanans will be chosen by the free suffrages of an unbought people, and no more New-York hotels will shelter the founders of empire in their deliberations on "raising the wind." The prospect is dismal; yet, if we are to believe Mr. Buchanan, not immediate. "*If the practice increase*," he says, "*till voters and representatives shall become infected*," then all these disasters will happen. But surely, if neither the voters who choose, nor their representatives who are chosen, are yet infected, there is no such imminent danger! The mischief, it would appear, is still confined to the appointees of the Executive, and is therefore still within the reach, perhaps, of efficient remedy. On this head the President himself should be an authority. He is the Chief Executive of the land; he alone appoints more officers than all the other functionaries combined. If, then, "money is used in carrying elections," yet goes neither to "voters nor representatives," it must be distributed to office-holders alone, and Mr. Buchanan, who so deplores the damage done our ship of State, is precisely the man to tell us where that damage lies. Our Washington correspondence of this day, indeed, confirms this view of the case. By this correspondence we learn that a large sum due upon the profits of some officeholder's "little arrangements" was withheld by the President's own orders, to be applied to "carrying some State election." Could there be a finer opportunity for the President to give a practical commentary upon his noble letter to the good people of Pittsburg? Let him put himself at once "upon the country." He shall be mercifully dealt with, as he will deserve to be, if he will but unmask the secret, and so unnerve the force of that official corruption which he has so eloquently denounced, and of which he has so honorably assumed the chief responsibility and burden.

The Herald's Newsboy.

The *Herald* is exceedingly boastful over its superior "enterprise" in publishing the President's Message in advance of its neighbors. It has a perfect right to exult. Its peculiar style of enterprise was never better illustrated or more successful. If there is any news to be obtained in the due course of fair competition, the *Herald* is always behind hand. It has not published the Ouseley treaty, or the Chinese treaty, to this day. But now and then, through the paltry favoritism of some fearful or fawning official, the *Herald* gets a lift which backs its boastings for at least six months. Mr. Buchanan has just helped it to such a triumph.

There were three ways open to Mr. Buchanan of supplying the Press here with copies of his Message. One was to send it to them all at the same time and on an equal footing. Another was to give the *Herald* a copy in advance and leave the rest to look out for themselves. A third was to *promise* it to all upon an equal footing, and then give the *Herald* a special copy. Either of the first two modes would have been open and above-board. Of course neither of them was taken by Mr. Buchanan. He pitched upon the third as the mode most congenial to his taste and most likely to accomplish the end he had in view. Mr. Buchanan has a holy horror of taking a straight-forward course in anything. It is not statesmanlike. Any fool can be honest:—can say what he means and do what he says. But to say one thing and mean another,—to promise one thing and do its opposite,—to cheat ten men for the sake of purchasing one,—these are exploits requiring genius. They fulfil Mr. Buchanan's notion of statesmanship. He has practised upon this theory from the day of his accession. Every friend who helped him into office, has incurred his hatred and felt his resentment. Wise and Walker, Stanton and Forney, are standing monuments of the intrinsic treachery of his nature and the indomitable falsehood of his character.

There is but one man in the country for whom he has shown a truly fraternal affection,—and that man is the Editor of the *Herald*. Bennett had claims upon Buchanan, undoubtedly. He had treated him to a whole campaign of scurrility. He had done his best to lash him into the whipped-spaniel sort of fear and subserviency, which is the nearest approach Bennett ever makes to respect and consideration from anybody. He had said things of Buchanan which might not have affected an honest man, of common moral courage, and conscious of not having deserved them, but which could scarcely fail to impress with profound respect, and with wholesome and serviceable fear, a man of opposite character. In the *Herald* for July 29, 1856, for example, in a letter from Lancaster, appears a delicate little statement of this sort, professing to be copied from a Buchanan organ:

"For months past it is notoriously known that Mr. Buchanan converted his residence into an *unlimited tavern-stand*, where all were invited to partake of his liquors, the qualities of which he was by no means modest in extolling, free from any other charge save 'the health of Buchanan.' That he has a right to invite persons to his residence, even on the Sabbath, and that they have a right to go, we will readily grant: but *common decency, we should suppose, would prevent any man of the least moral character from getting his demijohn filled while on his way to church*, and whilst the last words of an impressive sermon are yet fresh in his mind; from displaying his glasses and his liquors before his invited guests, who, towards the close of the day or late hours of the night, were *but to fill a vehicle with drunken men*, to be conveyed to their houses. That these things have been repeatedly transacted, *Sabbath after Sabbath*, we deliberately assert and defy honest denial."

This is something—but as it is from a correspondent, the Editor himself might not be able to point to it as one of the personal services on the strength of which he claimed special personal consideration. So, on the Tuesday following,—August 1, 1856,—he follows it up with a long Editorial leader, from which the following are selections:

"The Great Grog Question at Wheatland.— * * * Who could have believed it? [referring to the statements of his correspondent.] And yet the very fact that Mr. Buchanan has lived all his life a respectable old bachelor, affords at once a substantial ground of belief. The philosophy of the case is very simple. An old bachelor, living in a retired country house, cannot flourish upon books and newspapers and his three meals a day. He needs something more. Man is a social animal, and cannot exist as a rational or useful man without society. Put him in a house as the master and mistress, and the administration of its affairs will inevitably run into disorder, and he must necessarily *fall into outside social substitutes* to supply the absence of wife and children. He will gather about him a circle of jolly good fellows, vagabonders, wild young chaps and free-and-easy old codgers, of the Party to which he belongs, who will drink his wines, flatter him, humbug him and manage him just as Col. Forney and his set have managed and are managing Mr. Buchanan. A wife in the house admits of no such family arrangements. But how could we expect a genial, well-to-do old bachelor, for twenty years, more or less, a candidate for the Presidency, to escape such associations and amusements?

It is said that Mr. Buchanan in the flower of his manhood was crossed in his first love, and never had the courage to look after another. It is said that the young lady, driven to despair by the despotic course of a hard-hearted mother, took laudanum and died. It is also stated that, upon this lamentable result, Mr. Buchanan, in his desperation, attempted his own life, and that the consequence was a *contraction of the muscles on one side of his throat, which gave him that kink or twist in the neck which he carries to this day*. At all events, according to the reports of his own friends, his love affair was badly managed, and a case of criminal folly on both sides."

This is a fair specimen of the attentions paid by Bennett to Buchanan during the whole campaign. No wonder that, instantly after the election, Buchanan took Bennett to his heart, and has been, from that day to this, his obedient, humble, and most unscrupulous servant. Glancy Jones once proclaimed in Congress that Mr. Buchanan had not invited a single Black Republican member to dinner. His hospitalities were all reserved for Mr. Bennett. When the scion of that house, the youthful hero of Plum Gut, visits the capital, the White House is at his service; he is the guest of the President—the ornament and the pride of the Presidential mansion.

All this is of not the slightest consequence to anybody, except as affording a vivid illustration of the Buchanan character. Faithless to political friends; the open enemy of every man who has done him service; reckless of truth and personal honor, and giving pledges only to break them, he fawns with slavish sycophancy where fawning will buy a puff, and stoops to purchase favor by compliances which any honorable man would resent as insults if they were only proposed. His trickery in regard to his Message was an act of precisely this character. He promised it to all the City journals at the same time. He gave it to the *Herald* twenty-four hours ahead of anybody else. He did the same thing last year, and he was indebted to the forbearance of the Press then that his paltry cheat was not branded as it deserved. As a matter of course, he took advantage of that forbearance to repeat the trick.

Close of the Opera Season—Cost of Public Amusements.

The Opera season is over,—and it is quite needless to say that it has been wonderfully successful. In order to reduce this rather vague phrase to a more definite and precise meaning, we have procured the following detailed statement of the

RECEIPTS OF THE SEASON.

No. Nights.	Receipts.	No. Nights.	Receipts.
1	$4,362	14	2,295
2	3,166	15	1,879
3	5,022	16	1,800
4	3,210	17	3,087
5	2,273	18	2,221
6	2,973	19	3,718
7	1,948	20	1,764
8	3,200	21	2,500
9	2,061	22	1,500
10	2,140	23	1,200
11	4,360	24	1,900
12	4,000	25 (Benefit)	3,400
13	2,936	Total	$68,915

This is certainly a very handsome sum to be expended upon a single amusement, during a single month, by a community much more celebrated for its skill in making money than for its devotion to any particular branch of Art. Piccolomini has, of course, been the attraction; whether her voice and her musical ability, or her face, figure and coquettish ways have had most to do with the result achieved,—it is not necessary to inquire. She is going to Boston, where we trust she will not suffer seriously from the sharp and critical east winds which are very apt to prevail in that latitude.

The public at large is scarcely aware of the large sums of money constantly lavished by our citizens upon the various kinds of amusements which their tastes call into vogue. We gave last week a pretty full description of a very large class of amusements of which the community knows but little. It is not easy to state with any great degree of accuracy the nightly receipts of all these places, but the following estimate will not be found widely out of the way:

The first-class theatres about	$4,000
Second-class theatres about	2,000
At the opera, when represented, about	2,500
At the first-class billiard-rooms about	1,200
At the second-class billiard-rooms and bowling-alleys	600
At the drinking and musical saloons	200
At the lowest drinking and musical saloons	200
At the sparring, rat and terrier places	100
At the dancing places	500
Total	$11,300

Besides this nightly expenditure, there are very considerable sums spent in gambling hells and other places, which are best left in the obscurity which befits them. Irrespective of these, it will be observed that for six nights in the week the disbursements in this City for the public amusement of all classes of our community, at the various places to which we have referred, amount, allowing only three nights for opera—

To about	$60,100
To this add, for Sunday evening concerts, dance-houses, &c., about	800
Total	$61,100

Of this amount we estimate the part borne by the poorer classes of mechanics, laborers, &c., to be, say:

In the galleries of the first-class theatres and the opera-house, $3,600 per night	$3,600
At the second-class theatres	9,000
At the second-class billiard-rooms	3,600
At the drinking and musical saloons	900
At the lowest class of drinking and musical saloons	1,200
At the sparring and rat and terrier places	300
At the dancing places	2,500
Total weekly	$21,100

All this large amount of money will be regarded by many persons as absolutely wasted. Without entering at all just now upon the discussion which such an opinion invites, we may refer to the statement as showing the *demand* for amusement even among our overworked and most laborious people. It proves conclusively that the great mass of the people will have amusements of *some kind*;—and as wise legislators take people as they are and not as they would have them, the object of the philanthropic should be rather to elevate the taste of the masses to a range above the grosser order of entertainments, than to shut them out from evening amusements altogether. The one might be effected with comparative facility; the other could never be done, because human nature is opposed to it. If, therefore, it is a settled fact that our artisans, laborers, and others of the poorer classes must continue to spend twenty thousand dollars weekly for amusement, those who might succeed in so directing the popular taste as to destroy the attractions which vice presents, and to substitute those of virtue, would do an incalculable benefit to society. It will have been observed that in our previous account of the minor amusements of the City, especial reference was made to the description of persons who frequented them. It was then shown that the class, for example, which frequented the "model artists" and the lower order of drinking-saloons, where music is given, is chiefly composed of boys—Irish and American—and that the lowest of these dens found their supporters principally among the most ignorant of the Irish and among the negroes.

How these individuals are to be reached on the instant, we do not pretend to know. The elevation of the immigrant must be the work of the schoolmaster and the missionary, whose operations are necessarily slow, and are constantly retarded by fresh supplies of the crude material. But, in the meanwhile, the question of public amusements should receive general attention. Public halls where, without expense for admission, simple ballad singing and instrumental music could be enjoyed with suppers on temperance principles, and at a low cost, would do more to improve the popular taste among the class of persons most requiring such improvement than could possibly be effected by all the denunciations, clerical and otherwise, in the world. We believe, too, that such places of entertainment would be profitable to those who invested capital in them. Music is always attractive, and a superior style of entertainment to that which is now afforded, and at an equal cost, would, after a little while, attract the classes whose morals now stand so much in need of this care. We would be glad to see half a dozen such establishments in various parts of the City—say on the [illegible] without the roulette table, (to which we have already called the attention of the police,) and free of any charge for admission. If money were even sunk in the earlier attempts in this direction, we do not think that it would be [illegible] by those who have the improvement of the public morals at heart.

The Decline of Tammany.

It is nearly forty years since Rees Cadwallader, in one of his "Croakers," said or sung:

"There's a barrel of porter in Tammany Hall,
And the Bucktails are swigging it all the night long;
In the days of my boyhood 'twas pleasant to call,
For a seat and cigar 'mid the jovial throng."

But it is many a long day since there was a Bucktail in Tammany Hall, and even the name is now a mystery, except to the few remnants of the last generation that still linger among us; the barrel of porter, too, has long since given place to less exhilarating *lager*, and the jovial throng exists only in the mind's eye. Tammany is, in fact, the last place in the City where any one would look for anything like joviality, unless it were some political Mark Tapley who was bent on being jolly in spite of difficulties.

It has long been in a very shaky and wavering condition, but the old wigwam is now a positively dismal hole, and its political fortunes are at the lowest ebb. The election of Tuesday gave it the *coup de grace*, and it must possess wonderful recuperative energy to recover from the staggering blow that has been dealt to it. It has been a tower of strength to the Democratic Party for half a century, but its time has come at last, and its Sachems will now gather round its smouldering fires like the chiefs of some of our Indian tribes whose removal from their old hunting-grounds has been decreed by their white superiors. Of course, the Sachems will not yield at once to the their adversaries, but will show fight like Billy Bowlegs in his Everglades; and, like that famous chief, will at last be compelled to yield to their destiny. They still possess a great advantage in holding the citadel which has resisted so many sieges in past times; but the *prestige* of old Tammany is gone, it is no longer invincible, it has suffered an ignominious defeat, and there is no longer any terror in its name. It was not so much the strength of its enemies as its own weakness which caused it to fall. There will be an attempt to rally their forces, but the Sachems have no longer the power over the masses of their party which they once possessed. They have grown too numerous to be easily managed. But what is worse for Tammany is, that its Sachems have themselves raised a demon which they cannot exorcise; the spirit they have invoked has become their master, and, like the wretched Frankenstein, they are in danger of destruction by a power of their own creating. When they took Fernando Wood under their protection they meant no harm to themselves; they only intended to use him as an instrument to further their own purposes. But he would consent to no half-way measures. He wanted to use Tammany for his own personal benefit, and hence the split. The old wigwam might recover from the effects of such a defeat as that of the candidate for the Comptrollership, for they have suffered many such before, and not been in the least dismayed by them. But their own party is now divided, demoralized and disorganized, and the prospect is altogether hopeless and gloomy. Tammany Hall has had its day, and, like all other earthly institutions, it must yield to the force of circumstances, when it can no longer resist them.

The Fillibusters Again.—Under the usual telegraphic head is an announcement that the schooner *Susan*, having on board 140 fillibusters bound for Nicaragua, had been stopped while attempting to leave the port of Mobile. Under the pretence of sailing on a coasting voyage, she had taken no clearance. In connection with this report, it is stated that "the fillibusters and their friends manifested much indignation." We wish them well over their indignation and safely over their journey—home again. With very few and unimportant exceptions, the public sentiment will be one of approval of the proper zeal with which the Collector of Mobile, in spite of the excitement around him, has done his duty in detaining this vessel. It is necessary not only that we should keep faith with Nicaragua, but that we should avoid even the suspicion of disregarding our national obligations towards that State. Besides, we do not very well see how we could complain of Great Britain, if one of her cruisers at Greytown were to detain an American vessel, full of fillibusters, and having no clearance from the American port whence she sailed. In every point of view, therefore, we rejoice that this attempt of 140 individuals to defy the laws of their country, and to subserve, like miserable dupes, as they doubtless are, the recklessly ambitious schemes of Walker, has been thwarted. There is a morbid obstinacy in certain quarters, which persists in regarding Walker as a sort of hero, and wherever this idea prevails he finds victims. When people cease to talk of John Mitchel as a patriot and Mr. Buchanan as a statesman, we shall probably hear no more of Walker's being a hero.

Municipal Visitors.

We have been so accustomed to friendly visits from Philadelphia firemen, that the arrival of a new company with their glazed hats and gorgeously gilded capes has ceased to cause any undue excitement in our streets; but a visit by a deputation of Philadelphia Aldermen is so unusual an event that it will naturally create some stir among our municipal authorities. Twenty-six members of the City Government of our friendly neighbor have come to New-York, for the express purpose, as we understand, of examining our institutions, and of learning how we manage our affairs. It is the first time that such a compliment has been bestowed upon us, and if the Philadelphians have come here for the purpose of learning "how *not* to do it," we have no doubt they will return much wiser than they came, and that their own city will be greatly benefited by their visit. The very first object that meets the eye on landing in the wretchedly dilapidated Battery, the "extension" of which has been suspended for two years past, but which, for lack of a sea-wall, is gradually extending itself into the channel of the river, by the force of the tide, and will, in time, do an amount of damage which millions of dollars will not repay, though a few thousands might have prevented. When our municipal visitors have sufficiently admired our Battery, their attention, as they step on shore, will naturally be arrested by the filthy condition of the streets, unless the struggles of the hackmen to obtain possession of their persons and baggage shall so distract them that they will not be able to take notice of anything in particular. On their way to their hotel, as they ride through Broadway, they could not fail to have seen a sufficient number of fallen horses to convince them of the necessity of having a pavement of some kind in such a crowded thoroughfare upon which horses can stand securely. They will most certainly come to the conclusion that a granite pavement as smooth as glass is the greatest absurdity possible for a city street. As they will be shown through all our public institutions they may learn a very profitable lesson from inspecting the ruins of our new Arsenal, which fell down before it was entirely completed. But the most interesting fact that they will learn while here will probably be that the people of New-York, in spite of the disorders and the misgovernment of their City—in spite of the demoralization of their public officers, and the general disregard of the public welfare by those who are specially appointed to look after it—contrive to prosper, and, on the whole, are so little discomposed or inconvenienced by their ill-conditioned City, that they never think it worth while to exert themselves to mend matters.

We have no doubt that the Philadelphia Aldermen will carry back with them a vast amount of useful information, and we hope that some of our Aldermen may be induced to return their visit, though, remembering the disreputable visit of a delegation of our Common Council to Boston, a few years ago, when some of our Aldermen were arrested and carried to the watch-house, we are not particularly anxious that this municipal visit should be reciprocated.

At Chicago, Joseph Wilson, captain of the steamer *Mary*, and James Fitzpatrick, have been arrested upon the charge of stealing a valuable watch, $175 in money, and a man's wife. The husband and owner of the property is one John Hermann, a German musician. Mr. H.'s occupation requiring him to be absent evenings, his wife was in the habit of going to places of amusement with her friends. On Tuesday night her husband came home and found his wife gone. Wednesday morning came, but his wife didn't, and he thereupon made the discovery that his watch and $175 in money had also taken to themselves wings.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ILLEGAL VOTING.—Six persons were arrested for attempting to vote illegally on election day, in addition to those reported in yesterday's TIMES. Four of the six were arrested in the Sixth Ward. The latter Precinct, therefore, still maintains its ascendancy in the illegal voting line. JAMES ROONEY, MICHAEL SULLIVAN, SAMUEL BUTLER and MICHAEL O'BRIEN were the names given by the persons ambitious to increase the poll-list of the "Bloody" District. They were taken to the Tombs yesterday morning, and were a hard-looking quartette. ROONEY, who gave his business as that of a hotel waiter, confessed having voted once, and drank several times. He charged the prisoner, SULLIVAN, with having induced him to attempt to deposit a second vote. SULLIVAN was adjudged by the magistrate equally culpable and locked up with ROONEY. BUTLER had voted once under the name of "Wm. Jeffrey," and gave his residence as No. 144 Leonard-street, while his actual residence is No. 489 Pearl-street. He has been in the country but two years. MICHAEL O'BRIEN had his vote half sworn in when arrested. He admits having lived in this country but eighteen months, but plead ignorance in excuse. THOMAS CONNOR and JOHN KING were taken to the Essex Market Police Court. They were charged with having attempted to vote illegally in the Twentieth Ward. The prisoners were locked up in default of $500 bail each. Of the seven persons arrested on election day, but five were committed to answer, namely: Henry Maxim, John Hyatt, Jeremiah Breton, John Carroll and William Clewitt. These parties, being unable to give the required $500 bail, were locked up to await trial at the Court of General Sessions.

PHILADELPHIA VISITERS.—Some twenty-three gentlemen connected with the City Government of Philadelphia, mostly Aldermen, arrived here on Tuesday, for the purpose of an inspection of our municipal institutions, particularly those under the supervision of the Ten Governors. In the forenoon they visited the islands in the East River, in company with two or three of the Governors, and made an examination of the different institutions. They were entertained upon the island, and returned to the City well pleased with what they saw. The party are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A COUNCILMAN IN TROUBLE.—Councilman DUNN, of the Twentieth Ward, was arrested for disorderly conduct at the polls, and taken to the Station-house of the Twentieth Precinct on election day, and was released on parole. Yesterday morning he appeared before Justice KELLY, and gave bonds in the sum of $300 to answer the charge which was preferred by Officer JOHN LYONS, of the Fifth Precinct, East Brooklyn. Officer LYONS pretends that Councilman DUNN, at the head of a number of riotously disposed persons, shoved him violently and told him to get out of the way. Mr. DUNN denies this statement, and trusts to an investigation to have the matter cleared up.

BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS.—The Board of Ten Governors met, yesterday, but there was not a business quorum, owing to the absence of Governors OLIVER, SMITH and MULLONY, who, it was understood, were attending upon the Philadelphia visitors to the Institutions. The usual requisitions were read and passed. It appears from the usual weekly statement that there have been admitted to the Institutions, since last report, 1,325 persons; 43 have died; 1,058 were discharged, and 113 were sent to the Penitentiary, leaving a balance of 7,705 remaining at date—an increase of 111 over that of the week previous.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The regular meeting of the Board took place yesterday, but besides the passage of the usual bills, nothing was done. It appears from the weekly statement that the arrivals from the 1st to the 8th December numbered 679. This makes a total of 75,989 arrivals during the present year, while up to the same date in 1857 there were 178,511 arrivals. The receipts during the week for commutation of alien passengers amount to $1,130, making the aggregate receipts, so far, for the current year, $182,164. Add to this $32,155, being the balance in bank on the 1st of January, and there is the sum of $214,319 to meet $199,096 expenditures up to date.

LECTURE ON ART.—The friends of the late meritorious artist, Mr. WILLIAM RANNEY, have arranged a very fine collection of pictures and placed it on exhibition for the benefit of his family, and this evening JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., will deliver an address on "American Art," in aid of the same undertaking, at Clinton Hall. Mr. BRADY's celebrity as an orator will, we hope, collect a large audience and in giving substantial aid to the very worthy object which he has in view.

MR. LYON'S SECOND LECTURE.—HON. CALEB LYON delivers a second lecture before the Mercantile Library Association to-morrow evening, upon "Egypt and Palestine." His first lecture was heard with very great interest by a large audience. His familiarity with the subject, and the ardent enthusiasm which he throws into every subject on which he speaks, combine to make these lectures universally attractive.

PRIZE-FIGHTING.—The following letter from the Benicia Boy to a City cotemporary is a challenge to the world. Nothing less will satisfy Mr. HEENAN'S chivalrous ambition. He cannot consent, like Mr. MORRISSEY, to retire from the Ring, and practice the virtues of private life:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily News:

DEAR SIR: It is not my desire to intrude upon your columns with vain and idle boast; but having been compelled, much against my inclination, to enter the Ring, I naturally wish to win in it a reputation by fair and manly fight.

In a card recently published by Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY, my late antagonist, in response to a challenge of mine, he states, in declining to take up my glove, that it is his intention to retire altogether from the Ring, but both in Philadelphia and Albany publicly stated that he could whip me. I, therefore, reiterate my challenge to fight Mr. MORRISSEY for any sum up to ten thousand dollars, at any reasonable time he may name, a challenge which, if he has the spirit of a man, he cannot decline after his recent vauntings.

The challenge which I thus throw down to Mr. MORRISSEY, in case his prudence should get the better of his valor, I extend to the whole world. I am ready to fight any man in Europe or America for any reasonable sum up to ten thousand dollars.

I remain, with great respect,
JOHN C. HEENAN.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE DAILY NEWS.—Complaint was made yesterday by GEORGE GRIFFIN, before Justice WELSH, against the editors and proprietors of the *Daily News*, charging them with libel. The charge is based upon a statement made in the *News* regarding a declaration that Mr. RUSSEL, one of the candidates for the Comptrollership, took an active part in the Anti-Catholic riots in Philadelphia in 1844. The accused parties have been summoned to appear before Justice WELSH, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when an examination will be entered upon.

CHILDREN BOUND FOR THE WEST.—A company of forty children, from 9 to 14 years old, and gathered by the Children's Aid Society, left this City yesterday for the West, under the guardianship of Mr. C. C. TRACY. They were neatly and comfortably clothed, and were perfectly happy. The treasury and wardrobe of the Children's Aid Society will, no doubt, need replenishment after having completed the outfit of this large company.

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT ON BROADWAY.—The New-York *Picayune* has taken up its quarters at No. 416 Broadway—an extensive undertaking for so small a sheet. It is to be inferred from this occupation of a store on Broadway that an increase in circulation has quickly followed the improvement in the *Picayune's* appearance. The *Picayune* is exclusively devoted to wit and humor.

Cold-Blooded Murder in the Fifth Ward.

Yesterday, a fight took place on the corner of West Broadway and Anthony street, between MICHAEL FORRESTER and CHRISTOPHER GOFF, two young men, which ended by FORRESTER stabbing GOFF three times, which proved fatal. The following particulars were gathered by our reporter with much trouble, as the Police were unable to furnish any particulars, except that a man had been killed. It appears that about three months ago, GOFF, who lived with a female of bad repute at No. 41 Thomas-street, the house in which HELEN JEWETT was murdered many years ago, met FORRESTER in the room in which his woman lived, and a dispute arose, which ended in a fight, in which GOFF nearly bit off the thumb of FORRESTER, who swore that he would kill GOFF at the first opportunity. The men did not meet again until about 3½ o'clock, when FORRESTER, who had been drinking at the grog shop of JOHN PURCELL, No. 64 West Broadway, espied GOFF standing on the corner of Worth-street, and immediately stepped up to him, when the two men clinched, and FORRESTER was evidently getting whipped, when he drew a knife and stabbed GOFF three times; once in the right breast between the third and fourth ribs, and twice in the back part of the neck. FORRESTER then ran towards Hudson-street, but returned again to get his hat, which had fallen off during the melee, and walked coolly off, none of the spectators having the courage to attempt to arrest him, and there being no policeman in sight, although the affray occurred within a block of the Station-house. The wounded man was taken to the drug store of Dr. J. MCCUNE SMITH, No. 55 West Broadway, who, observing that the man was in a dying condition, sent for the Police, who took GOFF to the New-York Hospital, where he was refused admittance as he was on the point of death, and died just before reaching the Station-house, where he was taken and the Coroner notified. FORRESTER is a young baker, and served his apprenticeship with Ex-Alderman HOFFMIRE, in Jay-street, and is said to be a hard character. GOFF was a stage-driver, but has been out of employment for some time, and, the Police state, has been sent to Blackwell's Island several times for disorderly conduct and drunkenness. Four Policemen were detailed by Captain HUTCHINGS, of the Fifth Ward Police, to hunt up the murderer, and it was thought he would be captured before morning, as he was well-known.

Police Reports.

PASSING BROKEN BANK BILLS.—A young man named Samuel Hopper was arrested last evening, by the Seventeenth Ward Police, on a charge of attempting to pass some counterfeit one-dollar bills on the Southern Bank of Bainbridge, Georgia. The young man said he was a clerk for John S. Dye, a broker in Wall-street. On searching him at the Station-house, a large quantity of counterfeit money was found.

POLICE GUARD FOR COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—By order of General-Superintendent Talmadge, six Policemen have been permanently stationed in the Hall of Records, and will be kept there until the new Comptroller takes possession, as it is feared the building will be burnt.

Second Lecture on Italy.

SIGNORA MARIO AT CLINTON HALL.

Signora MARIO delivered her second lecture on Italy at Clinton Hall, last evening, before a large audience. She commenced with a brief *resumé* of her first lecture, and then proceeded to the immediate theme which she proposed to dwell upon—"The first Martyrs of Italian Liberty." She believed that all Americans would like to see Italy free; but she stood here, not simply to tell them that the Italians desired this, but to show that it was so. It was in 1796 that the French Revolution first found an echo in Italy, and it was in Naples that the Italians first said, "We, too, will be free." In Naples the proclamation put forth by America that man has a right to be free, was first repeated. The Neapolitans, when they first undertook to rid themselves of the yoke, understood perfectly that liberty was only to be purchased by their blood. Signora MARIO traced the history of Italian efforts for freedom from the time of the establishment of the French Republic, when the King of Naples, having refused to acknowledge the new Government of France, was forced into ample apologies by a fleet of fourteen French men-of-war, which were sent on a Paraguay expedition to Naples. She related the story of the martyrdom of three Italian youths, aged respectively 25, 22 and 20 years, who were persecuted after the departure of the fleet because they favored the new *régime* in France. They died upon the scaffold rejecting all dishonorable proposals for their freedom. True it was that the sword of Liberty never cut so sharply as when it was sharpened on the tomb-stone of a martyr. From that time the whole of the people were aroused, and they soon came to believe that if they did not achieve Liberty for their country, they were unworthy to be men. The persecutions of 1795, and the years that followed the declaration of the French Republic at Rome, and the dethronement and flight of the King of Naples, his return with an army of galley slaves collected under the protection of NELSON, and the capitulation of the Neapolitans, brought her down to the period when Lord NELSON, prevailed upon by Lady HAMILTON, declared the act of capitulation void, and, trampling on the rights secured to the Republicans by that capitulation, boarded the vessels in which they had taken refuge and put many of them to death. About 4,000 Neapolitan martyrs had fallen at that time in the provinces besides many in the capital, and the act of NELSON had caused their deaths. The lady stigmatized the conduct of NELSON severely. The flight of the King of Naples in 1805, his ten years' exile, and the union of Sicily and Naples under the rule of the Bourbons, and the division of Italy by the Austrians, the Pope and the King of Naples in 1815, were dwelt upon in succession. When the treaty of Vienna was promulgated, the Italians had registered an oath that they would be free in spite of the crowned heads. Next came the Carbonari insurrection in Piedmont and Naples in 1820-21, and the sufferings of the Italian patriots in the years following, and then the revolution in Bologna in 1831, when over 2,000,000 of Italians freed themselves. Then it was that the Italians of Bologna had committed their first mistake in adopting the principle of non-interference. They refused to interfere with the neighboring States, trusting that they themselves would not be interfered with, but the Emperor of Austria interfered and made them slaves again. MAZZINI had written a letter to CHARLES ALBERT, on the accession of that Prince, advising to treat the Italians better than his predecessors had done. For writing that letter he was exiled, and then living at Marseilles, he had commenced to work for Italian liberty. It had been said that MAZZINI was not a practical man. The fact was that he had not been successful. There lay the secret of his disparagement. Success was the touchstone of a man's fame. LOUIS NAPOLEON had been successful by wading through blood to the throne and trampling down the liberties of millions. Was he, therefore, to be worshiped. [A VOICE—"No!"] Him the English had aided to retain his seat on that throne; not the English people, but the English Government. She thanked God that she was an English woman, and she had faith in the English people, but not in the English Government. She despised the man of the Second of December, and honored those whom he had oppressed. MAZZINI, now living neglected and alone in a garret in London, was truer and would be held a truer man than the man who had waded through fields of blood to a throne. [Applause.] There were many prevailing false ideas with regard to MAZZINI, and it was not true—what had been asserted—that he had expected to make Italy free immediately. The history of the efforts of MAZZINI and *La Giovine* Italy for the freedom of the country was next placed before the audience. CHARLES ALBERT, the traitor of 1821, the executioner of 1833, when he discoved the existence of the Association of Young Italy, had filled his prisons with its members, and endeavored in vain to obtain from them by force or fraud the plans of the Society. More than thirty of them were executed; yet, still the young Italians went on with their work. From 1832 to 1844, MAZZINI—still in exile at Marseilles—had been unremitting in his exertions, in connection with young Italy, in behalf of the cause. Signora MARIO closed her lecture with an account of the effort of the brothers BANDIERA, in 1844, to secure the freedom of Italy. She related how their plans were revealed in a letter from them addressed to MAZZINI, which had been taken from the English post and read by Sir JAMES GRAHAM and Lord ABERDEEN; and how forged letters, purporting to be from MAZZINI were sent back to them urging them to land in Italy, and how others induced and led by a Calabrian spy sent to them by their enemies, they landed in Italy with a few followers, were overpowered, many of them killed, and nine of the party, including the two brothers, taken prisoners, and how finally they were executed and "fell victims to the bad faith of the British Government." It was for England, she said, to answer for the blood of the brothers BANDIERA. MAZZINI had endeavored to dissuade them from making their premature effort, and the statements made to the contrary were untrue. When MAZZINI and Sir JAMES GRAHAM should stand face to face before their MAKER it would be found to be so. In spite of the Powers of Europe Italy would yet be free.

The Cooper Lectures.

PAPER BY PROFESSOR PORTER ON THE SCIENCE OF THE ANCIENTS.

The first of a series of lectures designed to promote among the laboring classes a more accurate familiarity with, at least, the elementary principles of physical science, was delivered last night in the Cooper Institute, by Professor PORTER, of Yale College. His essay, whatever may have been its title, was virtually a popular view of the ancient systems of philosophy, so far as they anticipated the revelations of modern science. Among the innumerable fables of the ancient world was one, he said, of the Sphynx, a monster of strange and awful shape, which was accustomed to waylay the travelers among the mountains, and to propound to them dark and intricate riddles, which they were to solve under penalty of death. The creature was beautiful in face and in voice, and had the wings of a bird, but it was armed with the talons of a griffin, with which it was accustomed to tear asunder its unfortunate victims. Ancient science, in the seductive charms of its promises, in its remoteness from all human sympathy, in its absence from all human uses, and in its ceaseless speculations as to the deepest mysteries of matter and of mind, was not inadequately represented in the conception of the ancient Sphynx. Among the most ancient of the problems agitated by this primitive philosophy was that as to the material of the universe and the origin of all the varieties of matter. The first attempts at a solution of these queries had more of poetry than philosophy. First, among the ancient Greeks we found THALES maintaining that water is the primal element of all material modifications and all varieties of life. Then we found PYTHAGORAS, who had learned Geometry from the Egyptians, Arithmetic from the Phœnicians, Astronomy from the Chaldeans, and religious theories from the Magi, abandoning the world of a purely poetical philosophy and entering into the region of abstractions. He taught that the intervals between the eternal bodies were to be determined by the laws of musical harmony—a notion which seemed to foreshadow the discovery of the doctrine of chemical combinations by definite proportions. Next came the atheistic philosophy of EPICURUS, whose theory carried us into an infinite vortex of atoms, of which the world is the centre, and which by a compressing force, formed themselves into all the objects of material and intellectual existence. This notion seemed to point, first, to the modern theory of the existence of atoms which are never subdivided in the processes of nature, and second, to the law that two things may be exactly the same in substance, but as different from each other in their properties as salt and sugar, by reason of a difference in the shape or arrangement of their atoms. After EPICURUS came EMPEDOCLES, with his theory of four elements—earth, air, fire and water—a theory afterwards modified by ARISTOTLE to meet the requirements of his own philosophical system. These theories, however, only exhibited the dearth of all appreciation of physical science. In this Rome offered no improvement upon Greece. The Alchemy of the middle ages originated in Egypt, and was introduced into Europe through the Christian priesthood and the Moors of Spain, and pervaded the Christian continent for half a score of centuries. Gold was now the prize. The alchemic theory was that metals are composed of two qualities, from one of which the metallic character is derived, and from the other the different varieties of metals. Quicksilver was regarded as the element of metallicity and sulphur as the element of metallic variations. By way of refinement on this, it was imagined that there was some medium which combined the highest effects of both, and this was variously called the philosopher's stone, the grand magisterium, the great elixir, or the red tincture. HELVETIUS, a German alchemist, was one of those who claimed to have discovered this, and, strange to say, SPINOZA was one of those who, after investigation, declared that he had convinced himself of the fact that it transformed the baser metals into gold. In this SPINOZA did not reason extravagantly. There were facts in modern chemistry which strongly pointed to the possibility of such transformation, though the transformation had never been effected by modern experimentalists.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER WORKS.—It cannot be said for the future that noticing the progress of the Water Works from day to day is a dry subject. The mains are now filled to the East River through Adams and Joralemon streets, and to-day the main in Fulton-street will be filled. The pipe on Myrtle-avenue to City Hall Square was filled yesterday afternoon. Those who desire to see the water flowing from a hydrant in our streets, can do so by being in City Hall Square at about 10 o'clock this morning, or at the foot of Fulton-street a little before sunset this evening. Unless some unforeseen accident prevents, the water for the Fulton-street main will be turned on from the head of Myrtle-avenue at 8 o'clock this morning. Thus far, not a single leak has been found, and everything is progressing to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners and contractors interested. Last night a second engine was put into operation at the pump-well, throwing water into the reservoir at Ridgwood, and the contractor is quite confident that by next Monday there will be water enough to supply the demands of the Fire Department. A hydrant was opened yesterday on Adelphi-street, when there was a grand rush for the water.

THE LIQUOR CASES.—The Court of Sessions was crowded to excess yesterday morning by liquor-dealers indicted by the last Grand Jury for selling without license. Four of the accused pleaded guilty. Their names are JAMES LENNOCK, JOHN MOLEY, VALENTINE SOHENCK and ROWLAND STORY. At the request of counsel, the other cases were postponed until Thursday of next week, when it is expected that all will plead guilty.

Ferry and Water Rights.

The Law Committee of the Common Council have prepared a lengthy report, in favor of further contesting before the Courts the claim of New-York City to exclusive jurisdiction over the East River, and to high-water mark on the Long Island shore. Annexed is a synopsis of the report:

The Committee is decided in the opinion that the claim of New-York is an untenable one, and a usurpation; that under the present system Brooklyn is taxed hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to enrich New-York; and that the time has arrived for a final determination of the legal right of the two cities in the premises.

1. New-York claims a right, beyond the power of the Legislature to abrogate, to the exclusive control of the ferries.

2. Brooklyn contends that the Legislature may, and in 1845 did, deprive New-York of this power.

The main question therefore is, whether a grant by the Colonial Governor of New-York is a public grant, for public purposes, or a private grant which has become private property. The report goes into the history and provisions of the Dongan charter, the Montgomery charter, &c., under which exclusive jurisdiction over the river was vested in New-York, and subsequent acts, with which the public are familiar.

The Committee call attention to the fact that these old charters were not granted by the crown of England, nor by authority of the crown. The charters could only become valid by the King's assent, which they did not receive. Therefore there is no constitutional reason why the Legislature may not annul any grants made under these charters. Again, the grant was of such a kind as might have been resumed by the power donating it. The right of ferries is a part of the "eminent domain" of the King or State, and cannot be permanently alienated. It cannot possibly be utterly divested from the State, though it may be temporarily intrusted to other parties. The Committee quote the decision of the Supreme Court in the Hanford Bridge case.

New-York contends that the ferry right is secured to them by the grant of land between high and low-water mark on the Brooklyn shore. Against this view the Committee quote the United States Supreme Court in the case of Martin *vs.* Waddell, 16th of Peters. This land grant also may be taken from New-York City by the State authority; the City has not a power or a privilege which may not be taken away by the Courts of the State for non-user or misuse.

The State, if it choose, could make New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh one, thus distributing the ferry power among all three. It could divide New-York City into several cities, thus dividing the ferry right. Clearly then the city and the ferry right, are subject to the power of the State. The lease of Fulton ferry contains a clause binding the lessees to conduct the ferries agreeably to any acts which may be passed by the State. The State has passed such laws, and the city has always acquiesced.

Further, the precise ferry contemplated by the old charters does not exist. New-York city, to which the grant was made, did not exist above Wall-street.

The report goes on to trace the history of State legislation relating to the ferries.

On the whole, if the ferries are the private property of the City of New-York, the Legislature may not interfere; but if the grant is a public one, for public purposes, it may be rescinded by the State.

It appeared, from the history of the legal proceedings had in 1852 before Judge ROOSEVELT, that that Judge gave a decision in favor of New-York's claim, but never wrote an opinion in the case, nor assigned his reasons; nor was the case appealed to the General Term as it should have been. The city of Brooklyn only appropriated $1,000 to pay the expenses, while the City of New-York spent money lavishly to defend its right, and hired the ablest lawyers it could find. The expense of retaining the best counsel in America, now, would be but a trifle compared with the pecuniary gain to the city by freeing the ferries from New-York control. The report concludes as follows:

Your Committee are of opinion that the expense of carrying the cause through the General Term of the Supreme Court, printing the case and employing the best counsel to argue it, should at once be incurred. Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Law Committee, with power to see that the suit now pending between the City of New-York and certain other parties representing the City of Brooklyn, in relation to the ferry rights, be prosecuted without delay; and that an appeal be taken from the decision of Justice ROOSEVELT, and that the said Committee have power to employ such counsel to argue said appeal as in their opinion the case demands.

The report will come up for consideration on Monday evening next.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Miss VANDENHOFF, an actress of reputation and merit, made her *rentrée* here on Monday last in a new piece called "Woman's Heart." The plot of the piece is described in the following synopsis: On the rising of the curtain we are introduced to a sculptor's studio; statues are placed round the room; on a table is a block of marble just beginning to feel the breath of genius, and flush into life; and on a sofa, reclining in a graceful drapery, and watched by the intense eyes of the enraptured artist, we see a tall, poetic-looking girl, with an expression on her countenance as if she listened with her heart as well as with her ears. That is *Isolina*, a foster-sister of *Angiolo*, the artist—his model, his all-in-all, his bride. Their language is charming, from its purity and affection; her voice is soft and low—an excellent thing in woman—but her motions have a strange constraint. She puts out her arms unconstrainedly; she stretches forth her feet searchingly; and, with a full winning trustiness, places her hand on *Angiolo's* shoulder, for she is blind. But all other senses are sharpened to a painful degree. She feels his coldness in a single tone of his voice, detects the waning of this sympathy that once existed between them in the slightest motion of his form, and inquires with those sightless eyes, and scarcely in articulate words, what can be the reason of the change? He offers the affection of a brother—ambition has entered his heart, and he has cast her off, selfishly, at the instigation of his pride. One interview she resolves to have, and finds her way to the magnificent palace, in which the sculptor now pursues his art. Fatigued by her walk, she lies down upon the sofa and falls asleep. *Angiolo* comes in: his great friends visit him; the beautiful girl is discovered, and makes an impression on the sovereign. Two years now pass. Her father, the *Marquis Albrezzi*, has recognized her. The touch of science has removed the cloud from her sight, and she is now the noblest heiress in the land. Her hand is petitioned for by the *Prince*. She rejects his suit, but agrees, at her father's request, to sit for her portrait. She has never seen *Angiolo*. The *Marquis* makes it imperative on the part of the painter not to speak, and a very pretty scene in dumb-show takes place. Envy has been at work against the painter; he is arrested and hurried off to prison. She follows him to his dungeon, obtains his pardon from the *Duke*, and the *Marquis* is reconciled to the nuptials.

It will be perceived that the incidents are of an interesting character, and capable of delicate treatment. Of strongly defined situations there are but few, and hence attention rather than sensibility is demanded. The play—said to be from the pen of Miss VANDENHOFF—is well written. It has a pleasant, literary tone, a chasteness of expression, and a delicacy of imagery which entitle it to kindly consideration, and raise it above the common host of dramatic productions. There is, however, no contrast in the characterization, and consequently no humor. It is necessary to see two or three acts before you can become reconciled to the subject and the manner of treatment; this point passed, and the play is good and enjoyable—especially to a cultivated intellect. Without the proper degree of loyalty, it is, we fancy, a little heavy.

Miss VANDENHOFF is a very fine elocutionist and her bearing is always graceful. She represents a school which is almost dead and gone, but which, when ably represented, is grand and classic. Her performance in "Woman's Heart" is excellent. Mr. SWINBURNE as *Angiolo* was also good. He is a quiet, intellectual, pains-taking actor, with no vice except the common one of walking like no human creature. The play was successful, and has been repeated every evening this week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. WALLACK produces SHAKESPEARE'S "Merchant of Venice" to-night, and, after a long absence from the stage, makes his reappearance in the character of *Shylock*. The latter circumstance will, we are sure, delight the frequenters of the Theatre. A gentleman so esteemed in his artistic and private character is ever a welcome sight. SHAKESPEARE'S play will be produced with even more than Mr. WALLACK'S usual care. The revival, we are informed, is based on the elaborate model of Mr. CHAS. KEAN, who in the learned illustration of the great poet is without an equal,—unless that equal be Mr. WALLACK. Months of thought, study and art-sensibility have been bestowed on this work. It will, we are sure, be an event in dramatic history, and a production of such import and scholarly significance that no man of taste will fail to give it due recognition. A new actor—Mr. YOUNG—appears in the part of *Launcelot Gobbo*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The *matinée* yesterday was excellently attended, notwithstanding the severe rain-storm. The company took its departure in the afternoon for Boston.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—Mr. GOLDBECK gives his second concert to-night.

The Slaver Echo Case.

ARGUMENTS ON THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 4, 1858.

The Court met at 10 o'clock precisely. The prisoners in the slaver *Echo* case, sixteen in number, were brought into Court in custody of the Marshal and his assistants.

The Court—Have you any return to make, Mr. Marshal?

Mr. Hamilton—If the Court pleases, I have the following return to make to the writ of *habeas corpus* directed to me on Thursday last.

The United States of America, Sixth Circuit, District of South Carolina.

Ex parte R. T. Bates, Alexander Rogers, Archibald Scott, William Henrys, Dominico Dellepiane, George P. Aken, John F. Copell, Antonio de Almeyda, José de Costo, John Barber, Thomas José, John Pasco, Vita de Miranda, José Gonzales Lima, Antonio Milanovich and José Francisco.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina:

D. H. Hamilton, United States Marshal in and for the District of South Carolina, upon whom a writ of *habeas corpus* has been served on motion of the parties hereinbefore named, for return thereto, and in obedience to the mandate of the said writ, brings here into Court the bodies of the aforesaid prisoners, and certifies to this honorable Court that the said persons were arrested by him on the 28th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1858, by virtue of a warrant of arrest directed to him and issued under the hand and seal of Robert C. Gilchrist, Esq., a Commissioner of this Court for the District of South Carolina, commanding him to apprehend the said persons on a charge of having violated the 4th and 5th sections of the act of Congress, approved 15th May, 1820, and bring them before him, the said Robert C. Gilchrist, to be dealt with and disposed of according to law.

That the persons aforesaid were brought before Robert C. Gilchrist, and an examination being had, were, by warrants of commitment bearing date the 27th day of September, A. D. 1858, committed to the jail of Charleston District, which said warrants of commitment are as follows:

The United States of America, South Carolina District:

By R. C. Gilchrist, Esq., United States Commissioner in and for the district aforesaid.

To D. H. Hamilton, Esq., Marshal for said District, or his lawful deputy, and to the keeper of the common jail in said district:

These are to require you forthwith to convey and deliver into the custody of the keeper of the said jail, the bodies of Thomas Joseph and Dominico Dellepiane, charged before me, on the oath of Joseph M. Bradford, a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, and others, with being of the crew of a brig called the *Echo*, owned by a citizen or citizens of the said United States, and receiving on board such vessel, owned as aforesaid, certain negroes not held to service by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with intent to make such negroes slaves, in violation of the fourth and fifth sections of the act of Congress of the said United States, approved May 15, 1820, declaring the said offence piracy.

And you, the said keeper, are hereby required to receive the said Joseph and Dellepiane into your custody in the said jail, and them there safely to keep.

Given under my hand and seal, at Charleston, this 27th day of September, 1858, and in the eighty-third year of the American independence.

Signed, R. C. GILCHRIST, [L. S.]
United States Commissioner, South Carolina District.

That warrants of like tenor and date were issued for the other persons named in the said writ. That this respondent, under and by virtue of said warrants, brought the said persons as committed, to Columbia, at the present term of the Circuit Court of the United States, and that they are detained in the Richland district under said commitments.

(Signed) D. H. HAMILTON,
United States Marshal, South Carolina District.

Mr. Conner—I would submit to the Court, if your Honors please, in addition to the return, the depositions on which the commitments were based, and put them in evidence, in order that your Honors may see whether they offer sufficient ground for the continued custody of the prisoners.

Mr. Spartt, for the prisoners—If the Court pleases, we must oppose the introduction of the testimony on which the commitments were made, as improper at this time. The commitments have been made, and the only question to be submitted to the Court is, whether those commitments are sufficient and valid. If the proposition was to commit the prisoners over again, then the introduction of the testimony would be proper. The only process under which the prisoners are now held is the commitments. If the counsel desire to produce other facts hereafter, we will meet them thereon at the right time; but I submit that at this stage of the proceeding the validity of the commitment itself is alone before the Court.

Mr. Conner—If the Court please, when a prisoner is brought before the Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, the validity of the commitment as a legal document is not alone to be tested. I submit that two points of inquiry are before the Court: Is the commitment legal? and Are the facts upon which it is based sufficient to warrant the commitment? Up to this time your Honors know nothing of the merits of this case as regards the evidence, and can learn them by no other mode than by an examination of the testimony on which the commitments were made. The usual mode of proceeding on a return of a writ of *habeas corpus* is to produce the testimony as well as the bodies of the prisoners. I propose, in addition, to lay before the Court an affidavit on which I shall move the recommitment of these prisoners to jail.

Mr. Spratt—We shall present the same objection to the introduction of the affidavit that we do to the introduction of the evidence. The commitment is a judicial act done and accomplished. It is the only act before the Court. If the counsel desire to go behind that act, and to bring before the Court evidence adduced prior to the commitment, it must be done on *certiorari*. The same question met us at Charleston, when we ourselves desired to look behind the proceedings anterior to commitment. Objections were made by the prosecuting counsel, and we were not permitted to do so. I must still insist, therefore, if your Honors please, that the only question now presented to the Court, and the first in order, is whether the charge in these commitments is sufficient to hold the prisoners. The proceedings proposed by the District-Attorney are not in order until that question is decided, nor until the prosecution is prepared to discharge the prisoners from their present custody and attempt to procure another commitment.

Justice Wayne—In regard to the introduction at this time of the evidence upon which the commitments now under consideration were based, so far from the District-Attorney being wrong in the position he has taken, it is competent in all such cases for the Court to call for and require the production of the proceedings prior to the commitments, in order to see whether the commitments be rightfully made. But the Court understands the objection of the counsel to extend also to the affidavit of facts proposed to be handed in by the prosecution. Surely it is competent for the Marshal, in return to a writ of *habeas corpus*, to show, by affidavits or otherwise, that grounds for the commitment exist. I doubt whether any possible circumstances can be conceived which would render it proper to deny the right claimed by the District-Attorney.

Mr. Conner then read the following affidavit:

United States of America—Sixth Circuit, District of South Carolina: James Conner, United States District Attorney for the District of South Carolina, personally appearing before me and duly sworn, deposeth that, from the testimony of respectable witnesses, now under recognizance to testify on the behalf of the United States, the following facts appear:

That on the 21st day of August, 1858, on the high seas, near the coast of China, the *Dolphin*, a commissioned vessel of the navy of the United States, captured a brig sailing under the American flag. That in the hold of said brig, were found over three hundred Africans; that the following persons, now in custody, were of the ship's company, at the time of capture, namely: R. T. Bates, Alexander Rogers, Vitafal de Miranda, José Gonzales Lima, Archibald Scott, José de Costo, John E. Copell, John Pasco, Geo. P. Aken, William Henrys, Antonio Melanovich, Antonio de Almeyda, John Barber, Thomas José, Dominico Dellepiane, and José Francisco. That none of them admitted themselves to be the master, the mate, or of the crew. That no ship's papers, or national flags were found on board. That the words "Putnam, New-Orleans," were on the stern of the said brig, partially erased. That the brig was registered in New-Orleans, as the American brig, *Putnam*, that she was owned by E. C. Townsend; that E. C. Townsend is an American citizen, and was on board at the time of the capture; that the said brig had sailed from New-Orleans for the coast of Africa on the 6th day of March, 1858; that on that coast the said Africans were received on board; that from the coast of Africa the said brig, with the Africans and ship's company on board, had sailed to the point where she was captured; that her signals for landing had been made to, and answered from, the coast of Cuba; that after the capture, the brig, with the parties named above, were brought into the port of Charleston, in the district of South-Carolina.

From the evidence thus briefly recited affiant believes that there is just and reasonable ground to hold the parties above-named to answer to a charge of violating the fourth and fifth sections of the act of Congress, approved May 15, 1820.

Affiant further states that bills framed under said act were sent to the Grand Jury at the present term of this Court, and the witnesses above referred to sworn and sent to the Grand Jury, but that the said Jury ignored the bills.

Affiant has reason to believe, and does believe, that the action of the said Grand Jury was not induced by the insufficiency of the testimony, but was based on the supposed invalidity of the law under which the parties were indicted.

Affiant therefore prays that the said parties may be held under arrest to await the action of another Grand Jury, to whom bills of indictment may be preferred at the next regular sitting of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of South Carolina.

Sworn to before me, this 3d day of December, 1858.
H. Y. GRAY, Clerk of Circuit Cour.
JAMES CONNER, United States Attorney,
District of South Carolina.

Mr. Conner—If the Court please, it is the usual practice when parties make a motion in Court, to do so by affidavits. The prisoners are now in Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The motion on the part of the defence is, that they be discharged. The motion on the part of the prosecution is, that they be remanded to jail, to await the action of another Grand Jury.

The case was then submitted for argument.

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THE CONVICT SHOWERED TO DEATH IN AUBURN STATE PRISON.—The Auburn *Advertiser* publishes the testimony taken at the Coroner's Inquest on the body of SAMUEL MOORE, the convict who died recently in Auburn State Prison, while undergoing the punishment of the shower-bath. JOHN T. BAKER, a keeper in the Prison, testified that MOORE was kept in the shower-bath from half to three-quarters of an hour. DR. CHAS. A. VAN ANDEN, physician at the Prison, testified that in his opinion, MOORE could stand three barrels of water, properly administered, without producing death, and that he had seen three barrels administered, but thought that the death of MOORE was produced by showering. The Jury returned a verdict that "SAMUEL MOORE came to his death in the State Prison, at Auburn, on the second day of December, 1858, from a cause which we are unable to determine positively; yet we believe from the evidence that it was hastened by the punishment which had been inflicted upon him. But we *have no reason to believe that said punishment was unusual in such cases, or that any of the officers of said Prison were at fault in the matter.*" The *Advertiser*, in commenting on the case, says:

"The evidence as to the amount of water that was let upon the convict cannot be implicitly relied upon, from the fact that there was no means of ascertaining the precise quantity. The water is usually measured, so that the quantity applied may be positively known, —but in this case it seems that the pump was put in motion to fill the barrel, while at the same time the water was let out upon the convict. In other words, the water was showered on the convict as fast as it was pumped into the barrel over his head. It also appears, by the evidence, that the pump was used until broken, and after that the water was dipped from the reservoir in pails, the water being almost at the freezing point. Taking the evidence as it stands, with the knowledge that almost the whole of it is from persons who would not certainly exaggerate the punishment, it must be admitted that the convict was showered to death. He went into the stocks a healthy, robust man, and came out, to all intents and purposes, *dead*."

In a book just published in Paris, a cure for sea-sickness is proposed, which has the merit of novelty. The author commences by stating that sea-sickness is not occasioned by any chemical agent, such as a peculiar effluvium emitted by sea-water, the condition of the atmosphere, or such like; and that, consequently, no medicine can relieve it; but that it is caused by the mechanical action of the bowels, which are made to vibrate by the heaving and pitching of the vessel, and to strike against the diaphragm. The liver and gall-bladder, thus exposed to repeated percussion, emit a larger quantity of bile than usual, and retching is the necessary consequence. M. Jobard, therefore, simply proposes to tie down the intestines so as to prevent their jolting, which may be effectually done by two belts, one passing under the thorax, and the other between the legs.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GALA FESTIVAL,
IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

The ladies of the Executive Committee feel the liveliest satisfaction in announcing to the public that the extraordinary and enthusiastic proffers of coöperation in the Festival from all sides, have compelled them to enlarge and vary the programme already published. The managers of the various Theatres, the prominent members of their respective companies, numerous distinguished theatrical and operatic celebrities, now in New-York, have one and all come forward, under the stimulus of this pious cause, with the unconditional tender of their valuable services. Anxious to avail themselves to the fullest extent of such unparalleled resources, the ladies of the Executive Committee beg to state that they are actively engaged in forming a combination of amusements which will render the Mount Vernon Festival an epoch in popular entertainments.

Whilst the final arrangements for the splendid commemoration are being rapidly concluded the Executive Committee desire to announce that the

FESTIVAL

will continue for three days, and will consist of—

1. DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
2. A GRAND FULL-DRESS BALL.
3. A MONSTER CONCERT.

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 18,

the first day of the

MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,

Will be given a

MORNING AND EVENING ENTERTAINMENT,

in which most of the distinguished dramatic and musical artists at present in the City will appear. Complete details of the day's performance will be duly announced.

ON TUESDAY, Dec. 21,

the second day of the

MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,

will take place a

GRAND FULL-DRESS BALL,

(Bal Paré,)

upon a scale of unprecedented brilliancy. On this occasion

Mons. MUSARD,

Conductor of the Opera Balls of France, and Director of the celebrated Opera Bals Masques, with his

MAMMOTH ORCHESTRA

OF

ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,

and his celebrated Solo Performers, will make his first appearance in America as Conductor of a Ball,

ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22,

the last day of the

MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,

will be given a

MONSTER CONCERT,

under the united direction of

CARL BERGMAN,

Conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts, and

MONS. MUSARD,

when the splendid Ball decorations will be retained.

The Committee beg leave to submit the following

SCALE OF PRICES:

A ticket, entitling the holder to admission to the Ball, Dramatic Entertainment and Concert, for the three days, for one person.....$3 00
Single ticket to the Ball.....2 50
Ticket to the Dramatic Entertainment only, day and evening.....1 00

And in order that all classes of the community may have an opportunity of contributing their mite to this act of national homage, they have determined to place the price of admission for the Monster Concert at the nominal sum of 25 cents.

ARRANGEMENT FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS.

The sale of tickets for the Festival will commence on

MONDAY next, Dec. 13,

and may be obtained at the following places:

Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, Winslow Lanier & Co.'s,
Royal Phelps', Gwyne & Day's,
Office of Mt. Vernon Festival, Cooper Institute,
C. Breusing's, Wm. Hall & Son's,
A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Genin's Bazaar,
Brooks and Brothers', Tiffany & Co.'s,
Sibell's, Arth. Leary's, 37 Beaver-st.

And at the following principal Hotels: Everett House, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Astor, Prescott, Clarendon, St. Denis, Union Place, Howard, Delmonico's, International.

And at the principal office Academy of Music, where all business appertaining to the Ball will be transacted.

Miss MARY MORRIS HAMILTON,
Vice-Regent for the State of New-York.

Mrs. George Bancroft,	Mrs. Millard Fillmore,
Mrs. M. Delafield Parish,	Mrs. John MacGregor,
Mrs. John Sherwood,	Mrs. C. M. Kirkland,
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Mrs. Samuel Stevens,	Mrs. Amasa J. Parker,
Mrs. Johnston Livingston,	Mrs. G. S. Silliman,
Mrs. And. J. Downing,	

Executive Committee Mount Vernon Association.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle, (entrance in Crosby-st.) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, (secured,) $1.

THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY

and

YRCA MATHIAS,

for nine nights longer,

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,

FRANCOIS RAVEL'S BENEFIT.

VOL AU-VENT.

Vol-au-vent.....Francois Ravel

A GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT,

by Yrca Mathias, Lina Windel, Miss Francis, Francois Ravel, and Mons. Mathieu.

ASPHODEL.

Psyche (second time).....Gabriel Ravel
Zerraff.....Francois Ravel

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
NOTICE.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
Having recovered from his long and severe illness, will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE
in two years, on
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT
OF
VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and
taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY
Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.
Striking success of
Miss VANDENHOFF and Mr. SWINBOURNE,
in the new play,
WOMAN'S HEART,
which will be repeated to-night, with
OUR GAL,
with Miss Julia Daly as the Yankee Gal.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 9,
GREAT SUCCESS
OF
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS.
Clowns.....Sam Lathrop and Tony Pastor
To conclude with the Pantomime, entitled
THE THREE LOVERS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 9,
The entertainment will commence with the drama of
THE WILL AND THE WAY.
After which the
GIPSEY FARMER; OR, JACK AND JACK'S BROTHER.
The whole to conclude with the
CRUEL MAGPIE AND FATAL SPOON.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 9,
The performances will commence with
ROLFE, OR THE RED RIGHT HAND.
To be followed by the Pantomime of
ASPHODEL, OR THE MAGIC PEN.
Concluding with the Farce of
LOVE IN LIVERY.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
To conclude with (3d week) the much admired, new and original combination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.
GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN UNION.

The Board of Managers of the American Union take pleasure in announcing that a very large portion of the floor and wall space of the extensive building
NO. 620 BROADWAY,
has been engaged by inventors and Exhibiters, and that the
GALLERY OF FINE ARTS
is being rapidly filled with superior Paintings, elegant Statuary, &c., &c.

Attractive and interesting articles are arriving constantly from all sections of the country, and a livelier interest is manifested by the public generally than the most sanguine friends of the enterprise anticipated.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
has been fixed upon for
THE OPENING NIGHT,
on which occasion, in addition to the usual attractions of a well arranged Fair, interesting addresses will be delivered. Music will be given by full bands under the direction of a popular conductor, and other entertaining features will be added, which will render this the most beautiful and satisfactory Fair ever held in New-York.

By order of the Board of Managers.
H. WHINFIELD, Vice-President.
A. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

ROBT. GOLDBECK'S SECOND CONCERT.
Dodworth's Rooms, No. 816 Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9. Miss Anna Mary Freeman, Miss Kate V. Comstock, Charles Guilmette, Ed. Mollenhaner, F. Bergner.

Miss ANNA MARY FREEMAN, the artiste, will make her first public appearance as a "Dramatic Reader" on this occasion, and recite Mrs. Browning's Poem, the "Rhyme of the Duchess May." Mr. GOLDBECK will repeat his "Second Trio," and introduce his "Scherzo Eroico." (Piano, Violin.) Tickets $1 each, to be had at the principal music stores.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Gompil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.

N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

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GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
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Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

ROBERT GOLDBECK
Will give a
SECOND CONCERT
At Dodworth's Rooms on THURSDAY, Dec. 9. Mr. GOLDBECK will repeat his "Trio," (piano, violin, violoncello,) and introduce his "Scherzo Eroico," (piano, violin.) Particulars in future advertisements.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETI'S
INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c.
Now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway, first floor, room No. 2.
Open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WHOLLY UNPARALLELED success of the ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE, of Twenty Talented Children, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Dec 9, at 3; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a diverting burlesque opera, by the WREN Juvenile Comedians. Ballet Divertissement by the ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE. The new spectacular pantomime and ballet d'action, THE ARAB GIRL. The elegant Aquaria, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

MME. MADELEINE JOHNSON-GRÆVER'S GRAND PIANO-FORTE RECITALS, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at Dodworth's Saloon. Miss ANNIE KEMP, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. J. NOLL, Mr. F. BERGNER, Mr. H. C. TIMM, will assist Mme. GRÆVER. Mme. GRÆVER will perform the following piece for the first time in America: Second Grand Trio, Litolff; Grand Sonata, Beethoven, op. 31; Gavotte and Musette, Seb. Bach; the Harmonious Blacksmith, Handel; Fryhlingslied, Mendelsshon; Prayer from Moses, Thalberg; La Regata Veneziana, Liszt.

Tickets ($1 each) at Scharfenberg & Louis' and C. Breusing's, No. 769 and 701 Broadway, or of Madame GRÆVER, No. 36 10th-st., and at the door on the night of the concert.

ANNA MARY FREEMAN, ARTIST, TAKES this method of informing her friends that she will have the honor of giving her first recitation, in public, at Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S second Concert on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, at Dodworth's Rooms.

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAWS, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.
JOHN E. LODGE, President.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
EXTRA LECTURE BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
The Hon. CALEB LYON, LL. D.,
Will continue his graphic and animated discourse upon his *Travels in Egypt, Palestine, &c.*, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. Gentleman and lady, 75 cents. Members, M. L. A. at reduced rates; to be had at the Library, D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 346 Broadway; Randolph's, Broadway, corner Clinton-place; Office No. 16 Nassau-st., and at the door.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE—EAST 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Dr. M. E. Foy, Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburg, Resident Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, New-York, &c., will deliver a Course of Four Lectures, in the Middle Lecture Room of the above College, on the following subjects:

FIRST LECTURE—*How we Live, Move, and have our Being.*
SECOND—*The Heart.*
THIRD—*The Hand.*
FOURTH—*The Eye.*

These Lectures shall be illustrated by casts and anatomical preparations, and shall be made not only instructive, but entertaining. First Lecture, FRIDAY, Dec. 10, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Ticket for the Course, $1; Ladies free. Apply to the Janitor at the College, or at Shipley & Vanderhoef's, corner of 27th-st. and 3d-av.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The third lecture in the course will be delivered by the Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., in the N. P. Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) cor. 9th-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 13. Subject—*Eras in French History.* Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Single tickets 25 cents; can be had at the door, or of A. W. Walker, No. 352 9th-av.; S. Campbell, No. 351 8th-av.; A. Ranney, No. 293 Broadway; Pangburn & Candee, No. 160 9th-av.

GEO. WM. CURTIS will deliver the next lecture Dec. 30.

THE SEVENTH LECTURE OF THE CHAPEL Course will be delivered at the Chapel, Clinton, cor. of Congress-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock, by WM. H. MITCHEL, Esq. Subject—*China and the Chinese.*

FIFTH LECTURE ON THE RELIGIOUS History of the American Revolution, by the Rev. O. S. St. JOHN, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, in the 7th-av. Reformed Dutch Church, near 13th-st. Lecture illustrated with maps and drawings.

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A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

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Manuscripts intended to be published in book-form, and letters relating in any way to the editorship of the books of the Society, should be addressed to
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MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE
AND
THE ATLANIC MONTHLY.

The Publishers beg leave to announce to the reading world, that the chapters of a story entitled
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form the beginning of a serial novel from the pen of
MRS. H. B. STOWE,
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The novel, it is believed, will amply sustain the deservedly-great reputation of the author. It relates to
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BURGMULLER.—"THE BLUE-EYED BELLE Waltz." Now ready, in OUR MUSICAL FRIEND. Three other pieces. All for 10 cents.

LAWYER'S DIARY FOR 1859.—THIS DAY published: THE LAWYER'S DIARY FOR 1859, containing valuable information for members of the Bar, a blank space for every day in the year, with full notes and memorandums for all the different Courts, and, among other things, the following: List of Sheriffs and County Clerks, Terms of all the Courts, Commissioners of Deeds, Notaries Public and members of the Bar in the City of New-York. Commissioners to take Acknowledgements, &c., for the different States, members of the Bar in the City of Brooklyn, &c., &c. Published annually by W. REED GOULD, No. 158 Nassau-st.

SCHUBERT.—"THE TRAVELER'S EVENING Song," a delicious composition, by this great master of song, in No. 2 of OUR MUSICAL FRIEND. Pieces also by Meyerbeer, Flotow and Burgmuller. All for 10 cents.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.—NO. 2 NOW READY. Office No. 13 Frankfort-st., New-York.

NO. 13 FRANKFORT-STREET, NEW-YORK—Office of OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—FOR SALE, THE BEST oyster house in the City of New-York, with long lease, doing a business of $100 to $150 per day, or no sale. Average yearly receipts, $30,000, half profit. Reason for selling, the proprietor wishes to retire. Price $10,000, and no less: half or more will be taken in real estate in New-York City, Brooklyn, or Jersey City. No business in the City with same amount of capital invested can make the amount of money. Apply at No. 87 Varick-st., in the basement.

TO PRINTERS—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE—A full or part interest in an extensive job and newspaper office, in complete order and in active operation, one of the partners in which being about to retire from business. The terms will be made extremely moderate, and to a practical printer the inducements are such as are rarely offered. Address J. HANOVER, care of S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE BUSINESS OF AN EXchange and collection office, well located and doing a good business: expenses light. A smart person with a moderate capital can realize a good per centage upon his investment. Satisfactory reason given for disposing of the business. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

TO CLOTHIERS.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK, fixtures and lease of the oldest clothing establishment in the Bowery, having been successfully carried on for over twenty years by the present proprietor, who is going into the wholesale trade. Address CLOTHING, care of B. LOCKWOOD, Box No. 246 Chatham-square Post-Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PAtented copying-press and book, weighing 8 ounces. By early application, the exclusive sale in towns, cities and counties may be secured. For full particulars, apply, by letter or otherwise, to J. E. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PUBLISHING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A half interest in a good musical publication for $300. To a person of musical taste, and who wishes to travel, this is a good chance. For particulars, address MUSIC, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WISCONSIN, IOWA, MINNESOTA, and Lands in other Western States wanted in exchange for a good assortment of jewelry, by a house declining business. Apply to DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

KELTY & FERGUSON,
Nos. 291 Broadway and 54 Reade-st., New-York,
have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin de Laines, Worsted, Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION
Of the Ladies to our
Very desirable assortment of
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Suitable for Holiday Presents
For Gentlemen.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal sts.)

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR THE BABIES.
Take notice, Ladies, that a
SWEEPING REDUCTION
In the prices of
BABIES' OUTFITS,
Including elegant Toilet Baskets, Babies' Robes, Cloaks, Under-wear, Hosiery, Shoes, Bonnets, Hats, &c.,
Has taken place at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel,
And will be continued up to the 1st of January, 1859, in order to afford an opportunity for making
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
From this department at a very moderate expense to purchasers.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
POPLINS AND MERINOS,
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received several cases of the above desirable goods,
POINT LACE COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, COIFFURES, SCARFS, &c., &c. THREAD LACE VEILS, BARBES, COIFFURES, FLOUNCINGS, POINTS, &c., &c. REAL LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION BY THE YARD.
J. G. & CO would invite particular attention to their SUPERB SELECTION OF PARIS EMBROIDERIES, just opened for the holidays, comprising many novelties, manufactured expressly for their house, which cannot be seen elsewhere.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, from 40c. to $15.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, from 75c. to $30.
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, from $2 in endless variety.
NOVELTIES RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.
No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS
OF THE SEASON.
H. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.,
Will offer on TUESDAY, Dec. 7,
A full assortment of
PARIS PRINTED DELAINES, at 1s. per yard.
ENGLISH PRINTS at 7c., worth 1s. per yard.
FRENCH PRINTS, 4x4 wide, at 1s., worth 2s. per yard.
RICH PARAMATTAS, 6x4 wide, at 1s. 6d., worth 2. 6d. per yard.
H. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.

LACE CURTAINS!
500 Pairs LACE CURTAINS bought less than cost of importation, in consequence of the lateness of the season.
200 pairs at $8, former retail price $12.
100 pairs at $10, former retail price $15.
100 pairs at $15, former retail price $20.
50 pairs at $20, former retail price $25.
50 pairs at $25, former retail price $35.
C. C. MERCHANT & CO.,
No. 449 Broadway.

BOYS' WINTER ATTIRE,
Embracing
SCHOOL SUITS, DRAWING-ROOM SUITS,
Superbly embroidered and braided fancy Jackets, dashing and weather-proof Overcoats, &c., will be found
AMAZINGLY CHEAP
In the well-known Boys' Clothing Department,
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT MACY'S,
LADIES'
COTTON AND WOOLLEN HOSE,
By the dozen or single pair, in every quality and color to suit.
Also,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS, GOOD STYLES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

AT
MACY'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
Just received, a full stock of GENTS' Woolen and Cotton socks, in every style. Also, a full stock of GENTS' Wool Shirts and Drawers, which we offer to our customers at a low figure! Corner of 14th-st.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross:
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

SKIRTS.—ELEVE

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE SAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DRININGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS with a small room attached, suitable for parlor and bedrooms, or bedrooms, can be had, with board, at No. 263 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., convenient to the different stage and car routes. Gas, water, baths, &c.

BOARDING, NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—Two large furnished rooms on the first and one on the third floor. Dinner at 2 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board for gentlemen; by applying at No. 101 Lawrence-st., within a few doors of Fulton-av. cars. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO pleasant rooms, on second floor, may be had at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

SHOULD ONE OR TWO FRIENDS WANT partial board in an English family, or each prefer a furnished or unfurnished room on the second floor in a most desirable street, and house having all the modern improvements, without board, or entire board served up to them in English fashion—such can be obtained by applying at No. 170 West 25th-st., or of Mr. H., No. 4 Wall-st., second story.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND BOY TWO and a half years old, wish board in a private family until May; prefer no other boarders in the family; wish one large room; if not, large hall bedroom attached will answer; house must be well situated, above 20th-st. and near the middle of the City preferred, and terms reasonable. Address INSURANCE, Box 193 *Times* Office.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—One large front room on the third floor, with large closet, hot and cold water, &c., TO LET, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or for two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM, ALSO TWO single rooms TO LET, with breakfast and dinner, at No. 19 Union-square; house has all the modern improvements, and has been newly furnished. This is one of the finest locations in the City. References given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-SECOND-st., between 9th and 10th avs., would let one or two finely furnished rooms, with all modern conveniences, at moderate price, to single or married gentlemen. References exchanged. Address C. P., Box 196 *Times* Office.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FIVE PERSONS can be accommodated, in a French family, with board and handsome rooms (the second floor) by applying at No. 132 Madison-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN realize all the comforts of a pleasant home, by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. Very convenient to Wall or Fulton Ferries. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

FRENCH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY wishes to let one or two furnished rooms, with board, to single gentlemen. Only French spoken. Apply at No. 346 10th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A ROOM OR SUITE OF ROOMS, with board, for three young gentlemen, near Broadway, between Bleecker and 4th sts., at moderate terms. Address G. H., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with board, in a first-class house, No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 36 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS OF FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, (Plain or carved,) in a variety of styles, lower than can be found elsewhere in the City. New Pianos and Melodions to let, or sold on enstallments. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843, Broadway, New-York.

A MASSIVE AND SUPERBLY FINISHED Louis XIVth style seven-octave rosewood pianoforte, rich stool and cover, for sale at a sacrifice. Is of the richest and latest style, magnificent finish, elegant artistic open carvings of palm leaves, vines, acorns, fruit, &c., four full round corners, designed for side or centre of drawing-room or parlor; made by the most celebrated City makers, and full warrantee; is one of the most superb toned pianos to be found; can be fully tested; three months in use. Price $300. Apply at the owner's residence, No. 506 Hudson-st., near St. Luke's Church, after 7 A.M., daily, till Saturday.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH.—THE family residing at No. 66 High-st., near Washington, Brooklyn, will sell their piano-forte for $220; magnificent rosewood case, rich fluted keys, beautiful scalloped legs and bottom, costly, set in rich artistic design, rich, brilliant tone, seven-octave, circular scale C to C, best City make; two years' warrantee from August last, and cost $375. Apply day or evening for three days. Object made for cash.

A WANT OF MONEY COMPELS THE SALE (at half of its original cost) of a superior-toned and highly-finished seven-octave rosewood Piano-forte and splendid stool, made to order four months since, with maker's guarantee for three years; has large round corners, carved case, legs and lyre, triple mouldings, full iron frame, &c. Call and examine it at the lady's residence, No. 149 Wooster, near Houston-st.

PREMIUM PIANOS, OVER ALL COMPETITORS.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 318 Bleecker-st., manufacturers, offer a large and varied assortment, with all modern improvements and latest designs, at greatly-reduced prices, from $160 and upward, fully warranted.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Wanzer-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 431 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

GREAT CHANCE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE Rosewood grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; cost $500; been used a few months, and in perfect order. Will be sold for $200. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

MUSICAL BOXES.

HARMONEPHONES
AND
MUSICAL BOXES.
Our importations of musical boxes are exclusively from the first makers at Geneva, and are manufactured expressly for ourselves.
The Harmonephone is entirely a novelty connected with musical boxes. Our stock is at all times extensive, ranging from the smallest to the largest sized boxes, and playing from 2 to 36 airs.
MANSOLINE,
ÆOLIAN,
FORTE PIANO,
HARMONEPHONE,
MUSICAL BOXES, with
DRUMS, CASTAGNETS AND BELLS.
F. ZOGBAUNE & FAIRCHILD,
Importers and manufacturers of musical instruments, No. 10 Maiden-lane.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 800 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 32,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDding Cards, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1840. Orders by mail solicited.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
Lots on 5th-av., FRONTING THE PARK.
On 8th-av., FRONTING THE PARK.
On 76th and 77th sts.
On 9th-av.
On Broadway and 79th-st.
On Broadway and 98th-st.
Also, a large number of lots in the streets between the 8th and 9th avs., and on streets between 4th and 5th avs., in plots from 2 to 80 lots.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR MADISON, Morris County, N. J. Several very good farms, from 20 acres to 214 acres, viz.: One of 20, 40, 58, 64, 70, 100, 13 and 175 acres. These are all good farms, and some of them not to be surpassed by any others in the State. Abound in good fruit of all kinds, and are worthy the notice of any one who desires to purchase a farm. The 20, 40 and 64 are beautifully situated in and near the village, and within 10 minutes' walk of the Railroad dépôt. For particulars, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison. Also, several small places.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE Farms in the State of New-Jersey containing 220 acres, half a mile from Madison Dépôt Morris Co., N. J., and one hour's ride from New-York, being a part of the estate, and adjoining the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with a fine barn, 100 by 40 feet, farmhouse, brick dairy, and a young apple orchard of 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 27TH-ST., A VERY DEsirable new, three-story, high-basement brick house and lot, containing all the modern improvements—such as hot and cold shower baths, speaking-tubes, gas, furnace, bells, &c.; built in the very best manner, and is in perfect order. Terms easy. For cards of admission to see the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT WASHINGTON—With two acres of land, within two minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, commanding one of the best views of the Hudson River; house 31x40 feet, two-story, basement and attic, supplied with gas, water, furnace and all modern conveniences, stable, ice house, &c. Rent $1,200. Apply to MARTIN & SMITH'S, No. 31 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT, OR WOULD BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—There are four acres of land, upon which are house, barn, and other necessary out-buildings. One acre is laid out as a garden, well stocked with all kinds of fruit. If let within two weeks, stock, carriages, farming utensils, &c., could be obtained with the place. Apply to JAMES WELLING, No. 93 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to F. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESter County, a fine country-seat of 120 acres, lying directly on the Sound; capable of being divided into four parts, all having a fine water front. Would be sold at a low price on liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Address O C. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

TO LET—THE THREE AND A HALF STORY brick house No. 243 9th-av., containing 13 rooms, in excellent order, with gas fixtures, bath rooms and Croton water. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 245 9th-av., cor. 26th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre-alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—FOR sale, a large number of lots on and near 5th and 8th avs., opposite the Central Park. For full particulars, apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building, New-York.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—HOUSE AND LOT No. 49 Front-st., part cash. Inquire on the premises, or of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 2 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Pa. Easy of access from New York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, thence by stage 7 miles. A new term will commence Jan. 4, 1859. Payment in advance. $50 per quarter, for board and tuition in English, German and vocal music. Extra charge for instruction in ancient languages and instrumental music $4@$10 per quarter. Catalogues, with full particulars, to be obtained from Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York; JORDAN & BROS., No. 209 North 3d-st., Philadelphia; or from the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
NAZARETH HALL, Dec. 1, 1858.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—THE REV. DENNISON GAGE, A. M., Principal, Male and Female. A first-class institution with an able corps of teachers and low terms, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. B. M. Adams, No. 176 Duane-st., the Rev. A. K. Sanford, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st., J. A. Gilbert, No. 22 Liberty-st., Thomas Hoyt & Co., No. 258 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Armenia, N. Y.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$3 A MONTH —Robertson' Method. ST. ANNE'S French classes on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7½ for beginners; at 8½ for conversation. Admission to both $3 a month. At 2 o'clock P. M., day classes. Prof. JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, No. 82 4th-av. Private lessons.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—No. 920 BROADway.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. Classes are formed day and evening. Circulars and further information as above.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited. The education imparted is thorough and under the best influences. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av. There is a Primary Department. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD, *nee* De Rochefermoy, late French teacher of the Rutger Institute.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

TEACHERS.

VISITING GOVERNESS WANTED.—ONE experienced in teaching the English branches, in a private family living in South Brooklyn, near Court and Douglass sts., two or three hours every morning, say between 9 and 12 o'clock. Address, with amount of salary expected and other particulars, to Box No. 4,933 Post-Office, New-York.

A GERMAN FEMALE TEACHER, LATELY arrived, who speaks very little English, but is able to give perfect lessons in music, French, German, &c., and to educate children, wants a situation in a private family at $9 per month, or board and the use of the piano for a number of children. Inquire at No. 442 Broadway, in the furniture store.

TEACHER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN TO GO South, in a private family—one who could also teach music preferred. Address Box No. 579 Post-Office.

PROVISIONS.

TEN THOUSAND TURKEYS
ON SALE AT NO. 69 FRANKLIN-ST.,
BY SMITH & CO.,
WHOLESALE POULTERERS,
Who, having made immense contracts with the most celebrated raisers of Turkeys in Westchester County and the State of New-Jersey, will sell them at retail to the public during the Holidays, commencing on Thursday, Dec. 9. A single Turkey, of the most celebrated breed, at the regular wholesale price. Also, an assortment of Ducks, Geese, Chickens and Game.
Observe!—THE NEW POULTRY MARKET, NO. 69 FRANKLIN-ST., TWO DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.
HOUSEKEEPERS, CALL BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR TURKEYS.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.
TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS.
At AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.
Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.
FLOUR.—1,000 BARRELS CHOICE BRANDS FROM $4 50 TO $6 A BARREL.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

NOW READY FOR SALE—EDWARDS' CELEbrated Washington White sugar-cured Hams. Each ham is branded "G. W. EDWARDS." For sale at Nos. 227 and 229 Chrystie-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 18 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer,
ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, PLATED WARE, &c.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, 158 Broadway, A large and elegant assortment of French and German fancy goods, toys, &c.; Parian figures, China goods, &c.
Elegant plated ware, consisting of chased and plain tea sets, table, dessert and tea-spoons, and forks, castors, &c.
Pocket-books, port-monnaies, pipes, alabaster inkstands, paper weights, watch stands, &c., &c.
Also,
(By order of the Assignee,)
300 lots of French toys and fancy goods, in every variety.

JOHN FISHBLATT, Auctioneer, Office No. 100 Malden-lane.
ATTRACTIVE SALE,
by
JOHN FISHBLATT,
At the private residence, West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., near 6th-av.,
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 9,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely,
Consisting in part of
Solid rosewood piano-forte, City make, solid pearl keys, inlaid with pearl, rosewood parlor suite, large sofa armchair, four medallion chairs and rocking chair, all in the richest brocatel, Turkish reclining lounges and armchairs, rosewood etageres, mirror back and door, with marble top, corner what-nots, costly silver ware, sofa and pier tables, costly Parian and China statuettes, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-paintings, by eminent native artists.
Also,
Rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads and washstands to match, kitchen and dining-room furniture of every description. Full particulars in the *Herald* of to-morrow.
The attention of dealers and others is particularly requested to the above important sale, all said furniture being of the most costly kind, and made to order for the present owner, regardless of expense, only a few months since.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway,
AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF all the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 90 10th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 9, at 10½ A. M. precisely. This sale is well worthy the attention of the public, as the goods are all in good order, embracing an endless variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture, decorations, works of art, &c., suitable to genteel housekeeping. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined:
In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffets and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silverware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser.
In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy-chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, Venetian mirrors, lounges, &c.
In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
VALUABLE WATER-FRONT AND REAL ESTATE.—Peremptory sale of desirable Property on 26th and 27th sts. and 13th av., (late 12th,) with water front.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder,
TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Eighteen lots on the northerly side of 26th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Nineteen lots on the southerly side of 27th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.
THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the easterly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts., adjoining the above lots.
THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the westerly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts.
Also, the water-right and the right of wharfage and crapeage in front of the last-described lots. The water-rights and grants have been obtained and paid for. Terms made known on day of sale. For maps, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.; or, H. D. VAN ORDEN, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
CHOICE SALE OF WINES, CONDIMENTS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., by order of James T. Crawford, Esq., No. 98 Water-st., the entire stock of Havana and domestic cigars, wines, brandies, condiments, &c., late the property of an importing and jobbing house, including the usual styles and varieties of goods usually found in a first-class house in the above line, viz.: Gutieraz, Fixed Star, Cabinet, Auborio, Garcia, la Grenada, las dos Bambaras, la Primera, Antiquadad, Miller, Communes, Conchas, Prensados, operas, regalias, &c.; fine clarets, hocks, Champagne, sherry 1846, '50, '51 and '52; Topaz, Amontillado, Manzanilla, &c.; Madeira, Ports, fine Champagne, Claret, Hennessey and other brandies; Champagnes do.; Vieux do., 1825. Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela whiskys, gins, rum, &c.; applejack, olive-oil, English sauces, &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock precisely, about 35 dozen very fine old brandy, long time in glass. Catalogues and samples at our office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DIVISION and James sts. at auction to close an estate. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 1858, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange,
DIVISION-STREET.—The three-story brick front house and lot, known as No. 79 Division-st., between Market and Pike sts.
Also, the two and a half-story frame house and lot adjoining, and known as No 81 Division-st.
JAMES-STREET.—The lot of land, with the two two-story brick front houses and brick stable thereon, known as No. 92 James-st., between Cherry and Oak sts.
For Maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.—LEEDS & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 9 and 10, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., about 200 fine ancient and modern oil-paintings, comprising landscapes, marines, scriptural, historical, interiors, and other pleasing subjects, by well-known artists, among which will be found specimens by Kenkale, P. E. Nicolie, Kockok, De Reusen, Feeters, Angus, Eveson, A. De Bylandt, Carabain, Van Bree, Jousslacre, Fenfers, Bosh, Smeis, Vanhornberg, and many others. The pictures are now on exhibition at the salesroom, and the public generally are invited to examine this really fine collection.

AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer,
LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD will sell TO-MORROW, Friday, at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., rosewood parlor suites, etageres, bookcase, piano-forte, paintings, vases, centre tables, card tables, cover stands, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, counterpanes, dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet, China dinner and tea sets, rich cut glass ware, silver plated ware, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of handsome black ponies, 14½ hands high, fast travelers, warranted sound and kind, 5 and 6 years old, excellent ladies' saddle horses. Also, an imported pony, 7 years old, 3 ft. 4 in. high, well broke, kind and gentle, and docile to children. Can be ridden or handled by them with perfect safety. Sold only for want of use.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of parlor, dining-room, chamber and basement furniture of every description, well worthy the attention of housekeepers and dealers, as every lot will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

FEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSE FURNISHING goods and hardware by FEED & COLE, in continuation, the balance of the stock in the large store Nos. 312 and 314 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, comprising a very large assortment of house furnishing goods and hardware.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.
Licenses, to use the patent, may be had on application at my office and warehousee, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING POSSESsion of the best seam of Cannel coal yet discovered in Kentucky, are open to make contracts for the delivery of crude coal oil of a superior quality, in quantities of not less than 10,000 gallons a month each.
J. & W. CAIRNS, Ashland, Ky.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway,

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared on the preferred Stock, and 3½ per cent. on the common Stock of the Company, both payable on and after Jan. 3 next. The books of the Company will be closed from the 24th inst. to Jan. 3, inclusive. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company for the ensuing year.
JAMES AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.
By order of the Board.
A. LATIMER WALLACE, Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1858.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. G. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this Company held this day, Mr. CARLISLE NORWOOD was unanimously elected President of the Company, in place of Cornelius V. Anderson, deceased.
By order,
ZOPHAR MILLS,
Secretary pro tem.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent

THE NEW-HAVEN DIVORCE.

Application of Mrs. Mary A. Bennett for Divorce on Ground of Ill-Treatment.

[A considerable portion of the testimony in this case is published on the Second Page of this morning's TIMES. The followed was received last night by the midnight mail.]

From the New-Haven Register.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 8.

Hezekiah Gorham, sworn—I reside near Dr. Bennett's George-street house. When they lived there, I once, in passing the house, saw Mrs. Bennett come down the steps; Dr. Bennett was then in his carriage; Mrs. Bennett was, as I thought, coming to get in; before she reached the carriage, Dr. Bennett drove off, and she went back. I saw the same thing at another time; didn't hear anything said.

Cross-examined—Q.—How do you know but that she had just got out of the carriage? A.—I don't know; she might have got out of the carriage.

Direct resumed—Mrs. Bennett looked disappointed; my impression was that the Doctor had driven off and left her; saw her come down the steps, as if to go to the carriage.

Cross-examined—Passed the house frequently each day, at four, twelve and two o'clock, and at night, and sometimes between these hours. Never saw the horses saddled at the door.

Wm. W. Richmond, sworn—Lived in Dr. B.'s family a few days in January or February; came in from one of my traveling trips; Doctor asked me to go and see him; I went; inquired for Doctor; he was down cellar; went part way; saw Mrs. B. sitting on a pile of wood, with shawl wrapped around her, before the fire-place, holding her youngest child; do not know where other child was; I have been employed by Dr. B. in 1855, '56 and '57, as traveling agent through Middle and Western States, leaving his pills on commission, and collecting money; drove one horse; I traveled in the whole about two and a half years, and in that time sent him by cash drafts $2,500, and collected more than that; deducted expenses and my own wages from the amount collected, and sent him the $2,500 as net profit. At this time Doctor had four or five traveling agents.

Cross-examined—Don't know the cost of material for making Doctor's pills; Doctor's agents were not traveling all the time; I would stop at home a month or two, and go out again; possibly two of the agents might have been laying up in 1856; don't know he had only four in '56; the costs of material and manufacture I had nothing to do with; I paid the cost of transportation; one hundred dollars of my wages was not taken out of the money I received; have no means of saying just how much I sent the Doctor; I traveled most of 1856; business was not decreasing; on my route it increased; my collections increased; when I saw Mrs. B. sitting in the kitchen, there was no fire above; Doctor stood at cellar fire; took meals in family two or three days in '56 or '57; they had enough to eat—table was very well; have taken meals there for a day or two several times; am on friendly terms with Dr. B.; have had no difficulty with him; am now studying law in Mr. Sheldon's office; have had nothing to do with preparing the case; was 18, 19, and 20 years old when in the Doctor's employ.

Direct resumed—(Box pills shown.) This is the veritable article I sold for Dr. B. (Superscribed "Dr. Bennett's Root and Plant Pills. Good for all diseases. They restore the health and cause the face to glow with youth and beauty. Price 25 cents. Signed, G. Bennett, President of English College of Health."

Joseph Sheldon recalled—Have conversed with Doctor as to cost of his pills; at time he told me of his profits; he said the whole cost of getting up a single box of pills was about three or four cents, and that it was a very money making operation.

Cross-examined—Think this was stated as the outside cost.

Mrs. Bennett recalled—Never knew of his having less than four traveling agents; I should think he sometimes had five; know he did at one time have; I have frequently heard Doctor say that his property was so placed that no one could find out about it, and, therefore, he avoided paying taxes upon it; I have heard Doctor say how much he was worth, but he has told me so many different stories I never knew what to believe; told me once he was worth $100,000, but I did not believe him for a moment; he has also told me $50,000 and $30,000, and has said his capital invested in his business was $50,000 at the time he said he was worth $100,000, he gave me $20 to take the children to New-York, and go on myself to Auburn.

Cross-examined—Doctor made addition to George-street house, and laid out largely to ornament it and grounds. Did not know about his business. Don't know about real estate. Know he had money in bank. Know of $300 in Nassau Bank, New-York. Don't think he alluded to New-Haven School notes when he spoke of putting his money where it could not be taxed—think that was taxed. [Copies of Dr. B.'s tax-lists in New-Haven shown. In 1855 he was taxed as follows: House in George-street, $6,800; Dow-street house, east side, $1,400; Dow-street, west side, $1,600; horses $350, carriage $350, piano $200, furniture $500, time-piece $1, money at interest and all other property $60,000. In list of 1855 the house is valued at $7,000; money at interest, &c., $12 000.

(Gov. Baldwin objected to these lists in evidence, on the ground that it was made by Assessors and not by Doctor, and he had no control over it or right to alter it, he not having made out the list himself. The evidence was not claimed on the other side.)

The Petitioner announced that her evidence was closed, except the testimony of Mrs. B.'s father, who is sick at Stratford. Gov. Baldwin urged that the testimony should all be taken before they went on with the defence. The Judge consented to receive his evidence hereafter, it being understood to be only corroborative of Mrs. Bennett.

Here the deposition of Eunice Storey, of New-Haven, was offered for petitioner and read. She swore she had known Mrs. B. for a long time. She was a faithful and affectionate mother. Never saw her irritated by children. Know nothing of their education. She seemed to be devoted to their care and comfort. Do most certainly think she is a proper person to have charge of children. On her cross-examination she swore she had been employed at Cook's carriage factory; was at factory more or less during day; spent evening with Mrs. B.; boarded in the same house; children were always with Mrs. B.; used to remark this fact; never saw any unkindness by Doctor to the children; know Mrs. B. went out sometimes and left the children at home, but not for any length of time; can't say I never heard her express any hatred to the Doctor; saw she was generally careful what she said about him before children; never heard her say she hated him; never said she married him for money; never heard her speak of him so as to make children dislike him; saw no unkindness of his to Mrs. B.; he used to bring cards to children; her wardrobe was well provided for her approaching sickness, and she had to work hard to make it up. Think it was the Doctor's fault.

THE DEFENCE.

Gov. Dutton, for Dr. Bennett, said, in opening, that defendant was placed in an embarrassing position, from the nature of the petition, which gives opportunity to go through the whole married life and pick up little incidents, which we could not be prepared to meet. Testimony of petitioner ought not to be admitted, either in law or propriety. Don't deny little bickerings; they are common in married life, and are no ground for divorce. They were mutual; her conduct was as much calculated to make his life unhappy as his's. We propose to prove that Dr. B., just after marriage, being then poor, made suitable propositions for a place of residence, and Mrs. B. was dissatisfied; that he called upon her to do only reasonable work; that she presented him loving verses on their anniversary of marriage; that *she*, and not Dr. B., proposed to go to New-York; that the story about intending to injure the child, is totally untrue; that he provided suitably for his family, and did his whole duty; that boxing occurred in New-Rochelle of an unpleasant character, which he could have avoided; that at the end of the second year of marriage, Mrs. B. addressed the Doctor another set of affectionate verses; that she was sent out on business, because she was abundantly capable of doing such business, and the Doctor was very much engaged; that when in Brown-street Doctor had more occasion for complaint than Mrs. B.; that the overshoe story was an act of kindness on the part of the Doctor; that she used to provoke him, and he, being of an excitable temper, got excited; that at Dixwell street circumstances occurred which led to subsequent causes of complaint; Dr. B. will deny the holding child up to stove; that he was impatient at Mrs. McKee, because she borrowed too frequently; as to holding the poker, it was merely an earnestness on his part; when both were excited; that Mrs. B. pretended danger, to make the children fear their father, whereas there is no kinder father in town; that Mrs. B.'s father was treated kindly by the Doctor, but he found that Mrs. B. was telling him stories about the Doctor, and then they united in abusing him, and therefore was not willing he should stay there; that her charge of his giving laudanum to the child is susceptible of satisfactory explanation; that when Mrs. B. admits she took the Doctor by the hair, she and her father irritated the Doctor, and that both of them attacked him when he threw her father's hat out of the room; that his charge of fifty cents for dinner for her father was when he was employed by a rival in business and he did not pay his own expenses; that in other matters expect to show she locked him up twice and wouldn't let him out; that he never kicked her, as stated, and that there was no other serious personal violence, and she has cuffed him ten times as much as he has her; that there may have been cases of his rid ng off and leaving her, but it was when she irritated him; that he provided for her very handsomely, and wished her to dress even more expensively than she did, while she run up large bills without his knowledge.

We expect to show she has said she had no cause of divorce, but wished she had; that she has said she did not love him—wished he was dead—went to Cuba hoping he would die, and if he did she would marry in six weeks; that she entertained an improper passion for a young man; she met him privately, and many things occurred not *criminal*, but improper; she corresponded with him, &c.; that a design was formed to lay the foundation for a bill of divorce, and evidence was made by her by putting Doctor in doubtful position with a girl from New-York, and then she boasted she could get rid of Doctor and marry another; that Doctor was brought to arrangements of 1855, by contrivance, and he had no opportunity to consult counsel. After arrangement, Doctor hoped to live happily—furnished her abundance of amusement, &c., and nothing occurred till January of '57, when he chose to board rather than live in his own house, and the first intimation he had of her feelings, was the service of the petition of divorce; that after t at they lived along in precisely the same way as before, and when she was not satisfied, he got another boarding-house, they living together—this case being then pending—till last February, when she left him, and she and children disappeared. He got out *habeas corpus*, and then the children appeared. That before he had any idea of petition for divorce, a large trunk containing his property was taken away and secreted; that with regard to the matters testified to privately, some ought never to have been stated, and whether proper or improper, she has no ground for complaint against him. She assented as much as he did.

[As Mrs. B.'s father had now arrived, the defence was postponed to hear his testimony for petitioner.]

TESTIMONY OF MRS. BENNETT'S FATHER.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier.

Wm. Allis, sworn—Am father of Mrs. B.; 62 years old; have been in Dr. B.'s employ; commenced in June, 1856; continued fourteen months as traveling agent in pill business; route was in New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio; made remittance of proceeds to Dr. B.: cannot tell amount of remittance; can tell by means I have at home; believe I remitted between $2,000 and $3,000. [Objected to as too remote, and ruled out.] When I returned from West, Feb. 16, 1852, I wanted to wait till Spring; Doctor wrote me I must come then, and could not come in Spring; I was injured seriously by a railroad accident on the Erie Road, on my way home; the cars were upset, and were precipitated over a high bank into the river; I was the last one taken out; I lost my hat, but held on to $7,000 worth of receipts belonging to the Doctor; had no change of clothes, and rode in the wet ones I had on; arrived in New-Haven next day; went to Dr. B.'s house; I was so injured as not to be able to go back, and employed Dr. Ives; first difficulty I recollect was on the following Sunday morning; my daughter was in other room; heard scream; went in, and asked what was matter; she said, Doctor has thrown that book; a large book lay there, all mashed up; after this I found out the cause was that *I* was there; a day or two after that, Doctor began to be uneasy, and wanted to know when I was going back; I said as soon as I was able; my face was then all blacked up, and one arm injured; then he began to say he had got tired of my staying there, and I must get another boarding place; think Mrs. B. was present; she told him I should stay there as long as she did; if I went away, *she* would; I think it was that day he tore the nail down where my coat hung; I saw him do it once, and once I did not; I saw my overcoat and hat lying out in the yard, and asked the reason; I this time did not see him do it: afterwards I saw him do the same, and he told me he would heave me out after them. I saw him tear down the nail, and heave the coat out. Some words passed then; as like not, I talked plain to him. While I was there first, and sick, I had my razor and lather-box and brush in the cupboard; when I took them down to use them, I found them all blacked up, and they looked as though they had been rubbed in the coal-scoop. I think very likely I spoke to the Doctor about this. I found coal on this brush. While on my way to New-York I stopped at New-Haven, in the George street house; I called the fore part of the evening. Doctor told me I could not stay there, I must go off. I went to New-York in steamboat. Staid at another time to dine, at my daughter's request. Doctor wanted half a dollar for my dinner. I told him it was rather high, and he took off a York shilling. I paid him 37 cents for my dinner. My daughter was present. After dinner I went out and had my daguerreotype taken for my daughter, at her request. I brought it in and sat in a chair, she standing by me and looking at it; Doctor came in, snatched the daguerreotype, tore part of it, threw it on the floor, and stamped on it with his foot; I left soon after that; this was in September, 1852—in George-street house; my daughter turned round, clenched him by the hair, and pulled his head down towards the floor; can't give dates when I have attempted to say grace at his table; never staid but once over a night at a time; a number of times Mrs. B. would ask me to say grace at table; he would make such a noise that nobody could hear or understand a word that was uttered; this occurred a number of times, at George-street house—don't recollect at any other place; was once requested by Mrs. B. to lead in family prayer; as she took Bible to read, he would put out the light; this was done only once—I found it wouldn't suit, and I did not want to do anything to make a disturbance; this was in George-street house—don't recollect that children were present; I never took hold of Dr. B. with violence—never laid a finger on him, only I told him I would; when he threatened to put *me* out I told him if *I* went out he might go out too, and so he did not undertake it; I never did anything to instigate Mrs. B. against Dr. B., or make any disturbance in the family; never did such a thing knowingly; Doctor threw my cane out into the street; I never saw it after; Doctor has applied to me to intercede with my daughter to live with him; he came over to Bridgeport to talk the matter over; he took me out one side and told me his business; I came home with him; he acknowledged all daughter charged against him—that he had done wrong and wouldn't do so any more, and said if I would go with him and persuade her to stay with him he would buy me a place where I could have a home; I did what I could, and they made up and agreed to live together; he told me to look round and find a place I liked, and he would buy it; I picked out one and told him; he said he would not give more than $300 or $400 for one; the house I selected cost $1,000, and sold at auction for $950; he wouldn't buy it—thus never fulfilled that engagement; cannot state the time Doctor got me to intercede; it was before Doctor threw my cane and hat out.

Adjourned to 2 P. M.

Rumored Massacre of three Young British Noblemen by Indians.

We copy the following from the Montreal *Daily Transcript* of Tuesday. Accounts which have reached us through another source of the conflict between the Crow and Sioux Indians, create some doubt as to the melancholy result said to have attended that conflict:

"It is our painful duty to announce, upon authority which too surely establishes the truth of the tale, the melancholy fate of the three young English noblemen so lately in our city, and who made so many friends and acquaintances while here. Lord GROSVENOR is a son of the Marquis of WESTMINSTER; Lord CAVENDISH, of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE; and the Hon. MR. ASHLEY, of the Earl of SHAFTESBURY. They came to this country with the two-fold object of acquiring information and obtaining sport. With this view they accompanied the Right Hon. Mr. ELLICE as far as St. Paul's, Minnesota; and there left him to proceed to the prairies of the far West on a hunting excursion.

It appears that they here joined a portion of the Sioux tribe of Indians; and that while on the tramp they were met by a hostile party of the Crow tribe, who set upon them, overpowed them, and eventually murdered the whole. This melancholy termination of a tour of pleasure is something frightful, and will cause the deepest grief and sorrow in the families of three of the oldest and proudest of England's nobility. The young men were all in the prime of life, and must have sold their lives dearly. It was, we believe, in the United States territories that the rencontre took place. What may be the result of it time will show. But surely these savages—cruel, false, thievish, murderous—ought to be put down with a high hand. Lord BURY, who is at present at Montreal, and from whom the news was received, has undertaken the task of communicating the sad tidings to the parents of the unhappy noblemen."

THE RUMOR CONTRADICTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The statement regarding the murder of Lords GROSVENOR and CAVENDISH and the Hon. Mr. ASHLEY was contradicted by all our city papers, including the *Transcript*. Since the rumor was circulated I have seen and spoken repeatedly to Sir GEORGE SIMPSON, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and he says there is no truth in it.

Supposed Loss of the Bark Parthian.

From the Washington States, Dec. 7.

The telegraph of last night announced a disaster to the bark *Parthian*, which sailed from Richmond, Va., on the 1st November, for Rio de Janeiro, with a large number of workmen engaged by Messrs. HAWEY, HARRAN & Co., contractors on the Don Pedro Railroad, in Brazil. The vessel was fallen in with on the 12th November, 120 miles from Bermuda, dismasted. No communication could be had with her in consequence of a tempestuous sea. The vessal reporting her requested assistance from Bermuda, and two steamers were sent out by the British naval authorities there, but they subsequently returned, having been unable to find her.

The number of passengers was 130, including 34 from Washington, engaged by and under the charge of Mr. N. H. TOPPING, of this city. The others were principally from Richmond and Baltimore. It was understood that Mr. HARRAN, one of the contractors, was also on board. The names of those from Washington were as follows:

Nathaniel H. Topping, Superintendent; Patrick Tenney, Michael Lamb, Patrick Cronin, James Sullivan, John Bowlin, Francis Green, Patrick Barrett, Michael Campbell, Thomas Gallary, Michael Elwood, Barney Carlin, William Manor, Thomas Smith, Bernard Doyle, Philip Powers, James Harbet, Michael Sheehan, Andrew Gambell, Wm. Keybour, Patrick Connor, Michael Welsh, James Wall, Wm. Clark, Lawrence Halpin, John Stevens, Patrick Megean, (?) John Smith, James McNally, Francis Miller, John Head, John Riley.

The officers of the *Parthian* were Captain MILLER, first mate SOUTHERLAND, second mate CLARK.

The fact that the steamers which were sent out by the naval authorities at Bermuda did not find the *Parthian* does not argue a certainty that she was lost. Her having been dismasted, and being in a tempestuous sea, would make her invisible at any great distance; and after having been seen by the vessel which reported her, and before the arrival of the steamers at the designated spot, she might have drifted two hundred miles. We do not know the strength or age of the vessel, but believe she was about 450 tons burden.

Besides her passengers the *Parthian* had considerable freight, composed in great part of supplies for the workmen, machinery, etc., for operating upon the road.

The resolution passed by the Mississippi State Senate, to appropriate $30,000 for the erection of a monument to Gen. Quitman, has been rejected in the House of Representatives by thirty majority.

Mr. Withers, present Mayor of Mobile, Ala., has been reëlected.

[Advertisement.]

J. T. BRADY, Esq., will lecture for the benefit of the Ranney Fund, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall. Subject—*American Art and Artists.*

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE ART GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway, first block below New-York Hotel. Photographs, daguerreotypes, miniatures in oil, &c., &c. Gallery open till 9 P. M. for free inspection.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills are now more sought after and used than ever. Why is this? Simply because the sick and diseased find they can rely upon them. They perform all and more than is claimed for them. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Extension tables, with iron slides, (a child can open them,) at
W. JORDAN'S,
No. 159 Chatham-street.

[Advertisement.]

HAT STANDS.—The best assortment in the City of New York, from $3 00 upwards, at
W. JORDAN'S, No. 159 Chatham-st.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

This is to inform the public that we have disposed of our entire interest in the Lottery Grants held by us, as chartered by the States of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri, to the firm of WOOD, EDDY & Co., to take place Dec. 1, 1858. And we most cordially recommend our successors to our former friends and patrons, feeling assured that the business will be continued with the same integrity and promptitude which has characterized it as conducted by ourselves and predecessors for the last thirty-five years. GREGORY & MAURY.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 15, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR AND IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

The following editorial, written by Mrs. E. D. LEONARD, wife of the Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Editor of the *Exeter* (N. H.) *News Letter*, is taken from that paper of April 2, 1858:

"DR. J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—As this is the season for Colds and Pulmonary difficulties, we would again call the attention of sufferers to this invaluable remedy. We have used it over a year, and have great confidence in its efficacy as a remedy for the cures for which it is prescribed. We have also used DR. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, and have great confidence in them as a TONIC, imparting to the system generally Strength and Vigor. We have tested both, and know that there is not the slightest touch of quackery or imposture connected with them. They are compounded by a Practical and Scientific Chemist, and made conformable to an accurate knowledge of Physiology."

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package. At No. 315 Broadway, next to the Hospital.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 8.

$1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60..103¾	50	P'fic M.S'shipCo.s30		87½
600	Virginia 6s..... 97	185	do.....		89
40,000	do.....s30	96½	200	do.....	s60 89
4,000	N. Car. State 6s. 99	100	do.....	s60	89¼
32,000	Missouri st. 6s... 89	80	do.....		90
30,000	do.....s60	88⅞	50	do.....	s10 90
4,000	N.Y. Cen.R.S.B. 86	300	do.....	s15	90
1,000	Erie R. 2d m. bs. 88	50	do.....	s30	90
1,000	Erie R. 3d m. b. '83. 78¾	50	do.....		90½
3,000	E. R. R. Bs. '75.. 47	400	do.....	s10	90½
1,000	M. & Sg Fd B.. 74½	100	do.....	b30	90⅞
11,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bs. 91½	100	do.....		89½
1,000	Te. H. & A.2d m. 46	50	do.....	b10	89½
7,000	La C. & M.L.G.B. 27	25	do.....	b60	89¾
3,000	do.....	27¼	50	do.....	b6 89½
6,000	do.....	27½	210	N. Y. C. R. R.....	83½
3.000	Gal. & C.2d M.B.. 91	750	do.....		83¾
4,000	Han. & St. J. R.Bs. 64¼	100	do.....	s15	83½
1,000	Mich. S.2d M. Eds 62¾	50	do.....	b30	83½
3,000	D. & H. Ca. Bs.'83. 102	100	Erie R. R.....	s10	17⅛
20	Bank of New-York 110	100	do.....	s3	17⅛
150	Ill. Cen. R. R. ..s30	75	50	Hudson R. R.R..s30	33½
200	do.....	75¼	200	do.....	33⅝
15	Bank of America..113	250	Harlem R.....		12
100	National Bank..... 108	100	Harlem R. p....	b60	29
100	Broadway Bank.... 135	400	Reading R.R.....		51¾
25	Am. Exchange Bk. 105½	1000	do.....	s60	50¾
5	Shoe & Leather Bk. 115½	50	M.S. & N. I. RR.	b60	21¾
10	Corn Exchange Bk. 104	50	do.....		21⅝
20	People's Bank..... 104	200	do.....		21¾
40	Bank of Commerce. 104	150	do.....	b60	21⅜
100	Canton Co..... b60	20¾	350	M. S. & N. I. g. s..	51¾
5	Del. & Hud. Canal Co	97½	400	do.....	b30 51¾
80	Penn. Coal Co.....	80½	150	do.....	s10 51¾
500	Cl. & T. R.....b30	31⅞	100	Panama RR.....	119¼
100	do.....	31⅞	100	Gal. & Chi. RR.	b10 73
185	Ch. & Rock I. R...	62½	100	do.....	b30 73
100	do.....s10	62¾	100	do.....	73
50	do.....s30	62½	100	do.....	s10 73
200	Mil. & Miss. R.....	13	100	do.....	s30 73
50	La C. & Mil. R.....	37½	100	do.....	73¼

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	United St. 5s, '74.	104¾	400	Erie R. R.....	s10 17⅜
2,000	United St. 5s, '65.	104½	50	do.....	s30 17⅜
8,000	Mo. St. 6s.....	89¼	45	Mich. S. & N.I. G. S.	51⅜
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, N. B..	91½	150	Mil. & Miss. R.....	13
6,000	Hud. Riv. R.C.B.	65	100	Reading R. R.....b30	51¾
17	Am. Exchange Bk.	105¾	200	do.....	51¾
15	Del. & Hud. C.Co...	97	300	do.....snw	51¾
200	do.....s30	96¾	500	do.....	51¾
200	New-Jersey Zinc.b30	7⅜	25	Panama R. R.....	119¼
50	Pacific M. St. Co...	89¼	100	do.....s60	119¼
50	do.....s30	89¼	200	Gal. & Ch. R. R b10	73¼
150	do.....s60	89	100	do.....s3	73¼
50	do.....b30	89⅜	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.b60	31⅞
850	N. Y. Cent. R. R..	83½	100	do.....s3	31⅞
160	do.....s10	83⅞	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R..	62¼
250	do.....b60	83½	150	do.....s30	62
100	Harlem R. R.....	12			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Winnebago R. 8s.	42	150	Phenix Bank.....	112½
2,000	Dub. West. R. 10s..	22	48	Bank of Com..	103⅛ 103½
15,000	Clev. & Tol. R. 7s	63½	25	Bank of North Am.	112
1,000	C. M. Ins. scp. of '58	53⅜	40	Bk. of the S. of N.Y.	102⅜
740	N.Y.M.I.scp. of '58	58	40	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	104¾
500	Cal. 7s, new bonds	83½	30	National Bank.....	108½
1,000	La C. & Mil. R. 7s	2	30	Hanover Bank.....	89
2,000	La C. & M. R. 7s, l. g.	2½	25	Leather Man. Bank.	147½
1,000	Memphis City 6s.	66	12	Sowery Fire In. Co.	169
2,000	Rac. & Mis. R. R. 8s.	40	15	Nassau Bank.....	101½
2,000	Mil. & Hor. R. 8s.	43	30	Mil. & Miss. R. R..	12¾
3,000	Han'k Co., Ill., 8s	63	30	Pacific M. S. Co....	90
3,000	Water'n Cor. 6s.	80	30	Am. Guano Co.....	$9 75
80	Manhattan Co.....	139¼	160	Am. Coal Co.....	$5 75

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8—P. M.

The early dealings at the Stock Exchange, to-day, with the exception of Pacific Mail, which advanced 2½ ₱ cent., were rather tame, and this feeling continued until near the close of the printed list in the afternoon, when the whole market assumed a firmer tone, and so left off. The business in New-York Central opened at 83¾ ₱ cent., for which there was a decline to 83½@⅔, and then a recovery to the opening price—latest sales 83¾ ₱ cent. The demand for Reading also improved in the afternoon, although one or two heavy options were put out in the forenoon for the *Bear* account, at 50¾ ₱ cent. The cash price closed 51⅝ ₱ cent. The Western Stocks were somewhat inactive, the prices varying but slightly through the day. At the close Rock Island was 62¼; Galena, 73½; Toledo, 31⅜@⅝; Michigan Central, 52½; Michigan Southern, 21⅛, and Illinois Central 75½ ₱ cent. Hudson, Harlem and Erie steady, at about yesterday's figures. In State Stocks business was done for cash in Missouris, at 89@89½, and on sellers' option, 88⅞ ₱ cent. Virginias were sold on sellers' option at 96½, while the cash price was 97 ₱ cent. The transactions were moderate in Railway Bonds. Illinois Construction, 91½, and Erie of 1875, at 47 ₱ cent. In City Bank shares the demand was good, and prices firm. Panama steady, at 119⅝@½. The first call of Pacific Mail was at 87½, but the stock immediately rose up to 90½ ₱ cent. It then returned to 89¼, and finally reached, a second time, to 90¼@90½ ₱ cent. The general market left off firm, after a pretty steady hammering through the day of New-York Central and Reading, as the leading speculations of the share list. The announcement from New-Orleans that the California packet of the 20th November left San Francisco with another $2,250,000 remittance in gold, of which about $1,800,000 will come to New-York early next week, assisted the good feeling at the close, in addition to which the Brokers to-day were offered Money, in repeated instances, at 3@3½ ₱ cent., by outside lenders, showing renewed tendency to very low rates as the year draws to a close. At Bank, the disposition in some prominent institutions is to take choice short-date paper from the Bill Brokers at 4@4½ ₱ cent., with considerable freedom, and loans upon first-class stocks have been made 60@90 days straight out at 4½@5 ₱ cent. Exchange for the *Africa* closed 109¼@109½ ₱ cent., steady. This steamer took out $187,000 in Bullion. We hear of no considerable amounts going South this week.

At the annual election of Directors for the New-York Central at Albany to-day, Mr. CHARLES H. RUSSELL, of this City, was placed upon the ticket to fill the vacancy in the City Delegation previously existing, and as no other change was made the new Board will stand as follows:

Erastus Corning, Albany.	John V. L. Pruyn, Albany.
Dean Richmond, Buffalo.	John L. Schoolcraft, Albany
John H. Chedell, Auburn.	Isaac Townsend, New-York.
Horace White, Syracuse.	L. Spraker, Fal. Bridge.
Alonzo C. Paige, Schen'dy.	Jacob Gould, Rochester.
Nathaniel Thayer, Boston.	Cornelius L. Tracy, Troy.
Charles H. Russell, New-York.	

Mr. RUSSELL is a wealthy and well and favorably-known merchant of this City, retired from active business on his own account, but a prominent Director of the Bank of Commerce, and the Central Park Commission. He usually devotes close attention to whatever trust he consents to serve in.

We referred briefly in yesterday's notice of the financial features of the President's Message to the proposed restoration of specific duties. The following extract from the Message is entitled to further consideration:

"In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best, *if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices*, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by o her commercial nations. *Besides, specific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage.* Under it, when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, when prices fall, and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his injury. Neither would there be danger that a higher rate of duty than that intended by Congress could be levied in the form of specific duties. It would be easy to ascertain the average value of any imported article for a series of years; and instead of subjecting it to an *ad valorem* duty at a certain rate per centum, to substitute in its place an equivalent specific duty. By such an arrangement the consumer would not be injured. It is true, he might have to pay a little more duty on a given article in one year; but, if so, he would pay a little less in another, and in a series of years these would counterbalance each other, and amount to the same thing, so far as his interest is concerned. This inconvenience would be trifling, when contrasted with the additional security thus afforded against frauds upon the revenue, in which every consumer is directly interested. I have thrown out these suggestions as the fruit of my own observation, to which Congress, in their better judgment, will give such weight as they may justly deserve."

We deem it fortunate for the proper readjustment of the revenue system, that these suggestions come from the quarter they do. The opportunity is now afforded for taking the question out of party politics. The frauds upon the Customs and the mischiefs, as well as injustice to the American manufacturer, from the indiscriminate system of *ad valoremx* which Mr. Secretary WALKER insisted upon in 1846, and which were continued—from no higher motive than party consistency—in 1857, have been a shameful evil from the start. The end, we hope, is near at hand. No one will suspect Mr. BUCHANAN of high protective opinions, and when *he* has made up a deliberate judgment that a fixed duty should be laid upon Iron and other articles of Foreign make and importation, capable of being weighed or measured for specific assessment, the necessity for the change ought to be concurred in by all parties in Congress, and will assuredly be welcomed by the whole country. This is no mere Pennsylvania view of the question, convenient for the Coal and Iron interests. It is a universal conviction, wherever, as in Pennsylvania and other manufacturing States, the competition between Home industry and Foreign labor, ought to be freed from sliding and fraudulent scales of duty, and wherever, as in New-York and the other commercial States, the American importer is entitled, by his very honesty of purpose, to conduct his business in strict accordance with the revenue laws of the country, to protection against the frauds of an arbitrary and irresponsible Foreign valuation. We desire to indulge no wholesale or particular implication of the integrity of the European manufacturer, or his agents or consignees on this side. We mean only to repeat, what is sufficiently notorious to nearly every merchant familiar with the Custom-house, and what the President, himself, reluctantly it may be, now concedes, that our *ad valorem* duties on Foreign valuation are shamefully abused by false or duplicate invoices, and on very many important articles, but partially collected, in consequence of these legal frauds. And in removing the abuse, the incidental security to the Home manufacturer against an ever-varying as well as vicious competition, will not be the least good effected by the reform.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Secretary COBB fails to enforce this view of the President, in his Report on the Finances. Indeed, this document altogether falls short in the practical ability which characterized the first Report of Mr. COBB in 1857. He volunteers a defence of the New Tariff as the cause of the crisis, which defence was scarcely called for. The first movement of that act preceded the crisis but seven weeks. It was in no reasonable sense an incident to it; much less a main cause. The embarrassment or revulsion, if you please, proved common to the whole commercial world; as intense in Great Britain as in the United States, and quite as paralyzing in Hamburg and South America as in either. Our Tariff system comes to be considered, therefore, in connection with the effect of the crisis upon our Government revenues. *They* have been suddenly cut down. They need to be raised. The Tariff is to be at least partially revised. In making *new* laws on the subject, Mr. BUCHANAN would reform *old* abuses, and correct a mischief common to the integrity of the Custom-house and the prosperity of the Factory and Forge. Mr. COBB evades this issue. He seems intensely solicitous that *no* incidental good shall come to the Home manufacturer, by any word or act of his. He would patch up, for another trial, his *ad valorem* schedules; retaining the sliding valuations for the convenience of the Foreign manufacturer. In selecting the dutiable articles, he would discriminate *against* Domestic labor. We quote his own words, in which he explicitly denies to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages which the President admits he is fairly entitled to, and this under the false guise of saving to the consumer:

"It is obvious that this is most effectually done *by taxing, in preference to others, such articles as are not produced in this country; and among articles produced here, those in which the home product bears the least proportion to the quantity imported, are the fittest for taxation.* The reason is, that, in taxing articles not made in the country, the whole sum taken from the consumer goes into the Treasury; while in the other class the consumer pays the enhanced value not only on the quantity imported, but on the quantity made at home. This last tax is paid, not to the Treasury, but to the manufacturer, thereby rendering such a duty not only more burdensome, but grossly unequal, the home producer being benefited at the expense of the consumer."

He next flies in the face of the Executive recommendation of specific duties, not by logical deductions against it, drawn from the comparative and significant facts with which the records of his own Department abound, but by a side thrust at the Whig tariff of 1842, "the distinguishing features of which were specific duties and *minimum* valuations." And finally he adheres to *ad valoremx*, for reasons which every smuggler of French Wines and German Cloths must deem conclusive—for no one else will;

"At present the appraiser is called upon to ascertain the value of the article in the principal markets of the country from which it is brought. The data upon which he is to make up his judgment are: 1st.—The prices current which every commercial community supplies. 2d.—The information to be derived from the communications of Consuls and other commercial agents. 3d.—*The invoice of the importer, made under oath*, and also made in view of heavy penalties incurred for fraud and under-valuation. 4th—*A comparison of the invoices of the various importers engaged in the same business*, and not unfrequently of the same in the same date. 5th.—The experience derived from daily examinations of the character, value, and price of the article.

These, *with other ordinary channels of information common to the public*, furnish, it would seem, ample means for the correct and faithful discharge of the duty."

The select society at Clinton Hall for the diffusion of useful information on Bullion and Currency have evidently impressed their views of the "Credit element" on some of our c